THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.---No. 101. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS

FOR PRESSING

COTTON,
WOOL,
HAY
STRAW,
PEAT,
TOBACCO,
OIL FROM FISH,
BENDING OR CURVING IRON,
PRESSING WOOD FOR PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

And for Pressing and Compressing Any and Every Material.

Farmers, Planters, Manufacturers, Warehousemen, and all persons desirous to Economize Space, want one.

Worked by Hand, Horse, Water, or Steam Power Pressure with three-horse power is TWENTY-FIVE TONS to the square inch.

The pressure required is easily regulated.

It acts promptly, is simple in its construction, does not get out of order, and requires less power to accomplish the same result than any other Press. From these facts it is named and claimed

The Champion Press of the World!

For the Advantages it Possesses Over all other Presses,

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Which are from the Highest Authorities,

Given for the Value of the Invention, and for the Advancement of Science in Machinery.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, September 22, 1866

A. BALDWIN, ESQ :

Dear Sir:—Having examined the model of your Cotton Press, I am favorably impressed with the design, as combining great power with the most simple combination of parts, so that there is the least chance for delay caused by breakdowns. Also the mode of applying the power to produce the graduated effect by means of the crown wheel and screw, is a combination of great simplicity and fine fine mechanical arrangement to produce the result with the least expenditure of power. Hoping you will have success with it, I remain, yours truly,

ISAAC V. HOLMES,
Constructing Engineer and Superintendent.

PROGRESS MACHINE WORKS,
NEW YORK, September 22, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—We agree entirely with the opinion expressed by the gentlemen of the "Novelty Iron Works," as regards the simplicity, strength and power of your Cotton Press.

Respectfully yours,
A. & F. BROWN & CO., *Proprietors.*

WEST POINT FOUNDRY
COLD SPRING, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.,
19th September, 1866.

We have seen Mr Baldwin's New Patent Press We consider it one of the best arranged machines for the purpose, and have little doubt that it will take a leading position in machinery for pressing Cotton and other materials.

Respectfully yours.
J. RUMPF, Constructing Engineer.
PETER B. LAWSON, Manager.

EAGLE STEAM ENGINE WORKS,
NEW YORK, September 27, 1866

MR. BALDWIN:

I have examined your Press, and believe it to be the BEST I have ever seen, and that it will be generally used by the public, when it is seen. It is what has long been wanted—a simple, powerful, and durable Press.

WILLIAM McKENZIE, Proprietor.

DRY DOCK IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, September 25, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, ESQ :

Dear Sir:—I have examined your Champion Press, and have no hesitation in saying that it is of great power, combined with a simplicity of construction unequaled by any machine of its class. The power is without limitation, being capable of exerting, by the arrangement of its parts, to any extent that may be required. Respectfully,

MIERS CORYELL, Proprietor.

GLOBE IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, September 27, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, ESQ :

Dear Sir:—We have seen your Press in operation, and find it to be a machine of great strength and power, as well as simple in its combinations. We consider it a valuable machine, and will not fail to give satisfaction to all who may use it.

Very respectfully yours,
M. M. WHITE & CO., Proprietors.

PHŒNIX IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, September 28, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, ESQ :

Dear Sir:—We have examined your Press in operation, and we must say that we consider it the best of the kind that we have seen, and have no doubt that it will become a useful and profitable machine for any one requiring its use, and also to your benefit. Respectfully,

MURPHY, McCURDY & WARDEN,
Constructing Engineers and Manufacturers of Land and Marine Engines and Boilers.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK, October 10, 1866.

CHAMPION PRESS COMPANY:—

Gentlemen:—I have, at your request, calculated the power of your Press, and examined its mode of action. Enclosed please find drawing showing seven different positions of the press-follower, and also a table giving the force exerted by the machine at each of these portions of its stroke. I have considered the force of one-horse power applied at the crown wheel to be the motive power; and although the mechanical advantages obtained from the pinion and pulley in the machine I have examined will increase its power, I think that the machine proper begins at its crown wheel. In order to find the power of a Press when driven by a steam engine, you have only to multiply the figures in the table by the power of the engine. I cannot but add that your Press is an ingenious device, combining an astonishing power with beautiful simplicity—circumstances which do away with all liabilities of wear and repair. When the lower link approaches its lowest point, the mechanical advantage increases. At six inches from the end of the stroke the pressure from one horse power is 10½ tons, and finally, when both links come into the same place, it becomes infinite. There is no limit to the pressure exerted, except that fixed by the resistance of the machine.

Yours, etc, E. A. FUERTER, C. E.,
Examining Engineer to Croton Aqueduct Department
Drawings on Exhibition at No 594 Broadway.

THE PRICES OF PRESSES RANGE FROM $300 TO $5000'

The Scientific and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
President Champion Press Company,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York,
To whom all orders should be addressed.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Reception of the Emperor of Austria at Prague—The King of Italy to Enter Venice Nov. 7—Preparations for Maximilian's Return to Europe—French War Steamers Going Out to Mexico for the Troops—A New Development of Bismark's Policy—Denmark to be Absorbed by Sweden and Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

Reception of the Emperor of Austria in Prague.

PRAGUE, October 25.—The Emperor of Austria has reached this city, and met with a highly favorable reception from the people and officials.

ITALY.

Victor Emanuel's Formal Entry into Venice.

FLORENCE, October 25.—King Victor Emanuel will make his formal entry into the city of Venice on the 7th of November.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Recognition of the New Hospodar by the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25.—The Sultan of Turkey has formally recognized the Hospodar, and given him a reception at his palace.

FRANCE.

Anxiety Concerning the Workingmen of Lyons.

PARIS, October 26.—There is great anxiety in France in regard to the condition of the Lyons workmen.

MEXICO.

Health of the Empress Carlotta—The Return of Maximilian and the French Troops.

PARIS, October 26.—The condition of the Empress Carlotta is described as being hopeless

The Emperor Maximilian will probably return in the Austrian frigate which was recently despatched from Trieste by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

It is said that twenty war steamers will leave for Mexico in November, to bring home the entire French force now in that country.

DENMARK.

Project to Divide Denmark Between Sweden and Prussia.

LONDON, October 26.—The London *Globe*, in an editorial, alludes to a design entertained by the Courts of Prussia and Sweden to absorb the kingdom of Denmark.

JAPAN.

The Tycoon of Japan Dead.

LONDON, October 26.—There is a report current here to-day that the Tycoon of Japan is dead.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, October 26—Evening.—The following are the closing prices for American securities:—Erics, 50¾; Illinois Centrals, 77¾; United States Five-twenties, 68¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—The market is dull at 15d. for Middling Uplands. Prices have declined ⅛d.@¼d. on the week. The sales of the week have been 60,000 bales. The sales to-day amount to 13,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15d. @15⅛d.

The market for Breadstuffs is firm. Corn has advanced to 33s for mixed western.

Lard tends downward.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER IN TENNESSEE.

Forty Persons Injured—Generals Beauregard and Forrest on the Train.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* of the 19th says:—"Considerable excitement existed upon our streets yesterday afternoon, occasioned by a despatch received from Burnsville stating that a fearful accident had occurred near that place to the train coming west on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. As many of our prominent and well-known citizens, together with their families, who had been visiting the tournament at Tuscumbia, also were expected home on this train, their many friends in this city were suffering the utmost anxiety of mind until the following despatch was received from General N. B. Forrest, who was on the train:—

'Colonel J. A. Forrest:—My wife and friends safe. Two passenger cars and one baggage car completely destroyed. Forty persons injured; only two dangerously. N. B. FORREST.'

"From Mr. M. J. Tighe, conductor on the train when the accident occurred, we learn the following:—While running on time, some five miles east of Burnsville, at about 9 o'clock in the morning, and travelling about twenty miles an hour, the rear trucks of the express car broke while crossing a trestle-work. The broken trucks caught in the bridge and carried away all the trucks from under three of the cars in rear of the express car. The first car was that containing baggage, which was precipitated into the abyss below, a distance of about twenty-five feet. This car was badly damaged, turned over, the bottom torn out, and the baggage scattered all around. The next was an elegant ladies' car, containing about fifty passengers. This car was also carried into the creek and turned over. Nearly all the passengers in it were more or less hurt, but none seriously, except a Mrs. Moorfield, who lives near Union Depot. This lady was left in a house near the wreck, and a special car was sent back for her from Burnsville. General Forrest and family were in the car, but escaped all injury.

"The next car was a smoking car, which went over the embankment on the opposite side of the track from the ladies' car. This car went down end foremost, but no one was hurt in it. The next two cars were sleeping cars. They were left upon the track and uninjured, except the platforms, which were smashed to atoms. The baggage master, Tim Knight, was injured by the splinters and baggage falling on him, but not very seriously. The brakesman, Martin McMelon, was seriously hurt, one leg being crushed and his head bruised. Thomas Rodgers, an employe of the road, was also seriously hurt. The wreck presented a fearful sight, and the cars were badly smashed and broken. Generals Forrest and Beauregard, who were on the train, were very prominent in getting the wounded from the trains, and worked with great energy. Captain Harvey Mathes, of the *Argus*, was on the train, and was bruised slightly. It was a miraculous escape for many on board, and wonderful that many were not killed. We could not learn the names of any others who were seriously injured. A gold watch, valued at two hundred dollars, and several other articles of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Forrest, which were in her trunk, were lost," and her baggage scattered in all directions.

A Cable Incident.

Last evening at 6 o'clock a telegraphic despatch was sent over the cable from New York to London for the payment of a large sum of money. At half-past 11 o'clock this morning a message was received in this city announcing that the payment had been made.—*N. Y. Evening Post, yesterday.*

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The Trial of the Rev. D. E. Lumsden Postponed—The Rev. John McMahon Placed in the Dock—A Roman Catholic Priest Sentenced to be Hanged.

TORONTO, October 26.—The Court met again today, Mr Justice Wilson presiding. The Rev. D. E. Lumsden was first placed in the dock. He is a man nearly six feet high, and professes to be a clergyman in the Episcopal Church. He is apparently about forty years of age. He bore an anxious expression of countenance, and appeared to feel his position far more than Lynch. He was dressed in a clerical suit of black, with a white necktie

The Hon. J. H. Cameron Q. C., and R. A. Harrison represented the Crown. Kenneth McKenzie, Q. C., appeared for the American Government, and M. C. Cameron defended the prisoner. The counsel for the prisoner asked for a postponement of the trial, as two material witnesses for the defense, the Rev. D. Fuller, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Bishop Cox of Buffalo, were absent, and could not be brought here in time. The Crown prosecutor, in reply, said that although this application had been made rather late, as ample time had been given to secure the attendance of these witnesses, he was willing, on the part of the Crown, to receive any properly authenticated certificates of that nature under seal.

The Crown would throw no technical opposition in the way which might prevent the prisoners receiving the benefit of a fair and impartial trial, and he was willing, on the part of the Crown, to make any reasonable concession that might be demanded on behalf of the prisoner. Mr. Cameron, on behalf of the prisoner, stated that the attendance of the two gentlemen to whom he had referred would have been secured, only that it was not in their power to compel their attendance. He stated that he believed the American Consul would be able to secure their attendance. After some discussion the trial was postponed till Saturday, November 3.

John McMahon, a Roman Catholic priest, was then brought in and took his place in the dock. He is a man of about forty years of age, five feet six inches in height, and rather stoutly built. He was well dressed in a clerical suit of black, and wore a white stock, similar to that which is used by the Roman Catholic priesthood. A jury having been sworn, Mr. R. A. Harrison, on behalf of the Crown, addressed them in substance as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Jury:—The prisoner at the bar is indicted by a court of competent jurisdiction with having, with divers other ill-disposed persons, in the month of June last, invaded these provinces with intent to levy war against her Majesty. The indictment under which he is arraigned contains three counts. The first count charges him with being an American citizen, and having, as such, with divers other persons, invaded this province, with intent to levy war. The second count charges him with, after having entered these provinces, continuing with these persons; and the third count charges the prisoner as, being with these persons, having levied war in this country. The statute under which he is tried was enacted by the Legislature in 1840. Under that statute any person, not being her Majesty's subject, caught in the act of levying war, was liable to be tried by a drumhead court-martial and immediately executed.

This was amended by an act which was passed last session, providing that parties, not being subjects of her Majesty, in a case of this description, could be tried by a court of justice. Credible witnesses will be brought before you, who will prove that the prisoner was among the Fenians, that he acted in the capacity of chaplain, and that, in fact, he had a command among them. If this is proved, you will not have to consider whether he is in holy orders or not. If he was with them, he knew what they came for, and the law holds him equally guilty. If you are not, however, after hearing the evidence, perfectly satisfied of this, the prisoner is to receive the benefit of this doubt, and is entitled to your acquittal.

The following evidence for the Crown was then offered:—

John Ray, examined by Mr. R. A. Harrison, sworn—I live at Fort Erie; I was there on the 1st of June; I saw the prisoner at the bar there on the 1st of June; he was there with the Fenians, who numbered over 900 men; the prisoner had no arms; he was dressed in black, the same as he is now; I saw him in the village of Fort Erie; the Fenians stopped at the village a couple of hours before they went on the march; they left their valises behind, when the prisoner ordered them to take up their valises, and said, "for the boys may want them, as we don't know how long we may stop in Canada;" they picked up their valises and followed the main body; I then saw him on Saturday after the fight at Fort Erie between a portion of our volunteers and the Fenians; can't say how many we killed or wounded, as the Fenians took me prisoner; I next saw the prisoner on Sunday, while he was taken by our volunteers a prisoner; he was dressed in black, and I took him for a priest or doctor; am quite positive the prisoner at the bar is the man I saw.

Alfred Wilcox sworn—I remember seeing the prisoner on the 1st of June; he was standing talking with the Fenians who were left behind; the main body had then left; there were some satchels left behind, and he was giving orders to take them after the others, as he said "the poor boys might want their clothes;" did not see him again.

Alexander Milligan sworn—I saw a considerable body of men at Fort Erie on the 1st of June; I reside in the village of Fort Erie; saw them about 5 in the morning (the witness looked closely at the prisoner); I saw him at Fort Erie; I saw him first in a saloon, where he tried to induce the men to take care of themselves; he had on a dark coat; he did not look like a clergyman; he had a revolver by his side; I heard him tell the men to take care of themselves; when he went out I had a conversation with him, when he told me he would not harm us, only the red-coats; he said they did not mean to stay there long or hurt the inhabitants of Fort Erie.

Several other witnesses were examined, all testifying to having seen the prisoner along with the Fenians at Fort Erie in June, and identifying him with them.

For the defense no witnesses were called. Mr. M. Cameron then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner in a very long and able address. The defense he set up was that the prisoner, being a Catholic priest, was taken by force and compelled by the Fenians to go to Fort Erie to administer spiritual consolation to the wounded; that, as a Roman Catholic priest, he could not refuse to attend to the calls of the dying; and that at the time of the raid he was on his way to Montreal to receive a legacy, and was in no way connected with the Fenian organization.

Mr. J. H Cameron replied for the Crown in a long address, arguing that by law the fact of the prisoner having in any way aided or countenanced the invaders made him as guilty as themselves.

The Judge having charged the jury, they retired at 6 P. M., returning in less than an hour with a verdict of guilty. The Judge then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 18th of December next. The next trial does not take place for a few days.

THE "RED STRINGS" OF NORTH CAROLINA

A Loyal Secret Society—The Members Threatened with Indictment.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel*, commenting on the result of the recent election in North Carolina, says:—

"The vote at High Point—the only precinct abroad, as far as ascertained, where General Dockery has obtained a larger vote than Governor Worth—confirms the suspicion heretofore generally entertained, of the active existence of the 'Red String' and other secret organizations in the State—societies which we believe to be treasonable to the Constitution and prejudicial to the quiet and peace of the State. It would be well for the grand juries to look into this matter."

The Raleigh *Standard* gives full information concerning the organization and objects of "The Red Strings," as follows:—

"The 'Red Strings,' as they are called, are simply the heroes of America. We do not belong to this Order, but we are posted in relation to it. Mr. Lincoln was a member of the Order. General Grant is a member of it. Andrew Johnson is a member of it. When pursued and shot at in the gorges of the mountains by Confederate troops, he was aided by members of this Order, and perhaps owes his life to them. Many of the Union Generals and other officers are members of it. There are, probably, ten thousand heroes of America in this State. They have their signs, grips, and passwords, like the Know-Nothings, to which the editors of the *Sentinel* used to belong. They are unconditional Union men and patriots. That is all. Instead of being traitors to the Union, they are among the best friends the Union has in the State.

"The organ of Governor Worth wants them indicted. During the Rebellion Governor Vance, the senior editor of the *Sentinel*, and other Rebels, denounced them as traitors to the Confederacy; now they are traitors to the Union! How can that be? Governor Vance and the senior editor of the *Sentinel* signalized themselves by persecuting and imprisoning these very 'Red Strings' during the Rebellion. Now they want them indicted. This of itself proves that 'the Confederacy' still exists in this State in everything except its forms. Try it, gentlemen!—try it, if you dare! The loyal men of this State will make short work of you, if you attempt to indict them on account of their Unionism. We dare you to try it. You will be crushed as you deserve, if you lift a finger against these heroes."

THE BAHAMAS.

Terrible Hurricane at Nassau and the Out Islands—Hundreds of Dwellings, Churches, Warehouses, and Stores Blown Down or Damaged—Two Thousand Persons Houseless—Serious Marine Disasters, and Many Lives Lost.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship *Corsica* at New York yesterday, we have files from the Bahamas dated at Nassau, N. P., on the 20th of October. The papers contain very ample and melancholy details of the effects of the terrible hurricane which visited the islands on the 1st and 2d instant—already referred to by telegraph in our columns—with reports of the marine and commercial losses sustained thereby.

His Excellency the Governor called a meeting of the Legislature October 9, for the purpose of consulting as to the best method of alleviating the distresses occasioned by the hurricane. Several vessels have been despatched from Nassau to the out islands with provisions for the destitute.

The Most Severe and Disastrous Hurricane Ever Felt in the Islands—Partial Destruction of the City of Nassau.

From the Nassau Guardian, October 3.

It is our painful duty to record the most alarming hurricane which has visited Nassau within the memory of man. On Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock, the aneroid barometer at the Commissariat stood at 29 8, with the wind northwest by north. At half-past nine P. M. it fell to 27 7. There was a lull for nearly an hour and a half. About half past 10 o'clock P. M the wind sprang up from the opposite quarter—the southwest—and continued to blow violently till 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, when it gradually subsided.

To give a correct account of property destroyed will be impossible until the returns shall be officially sent in. The Wesleyans, we believe, have suffered most, their new and beautiful Trinity Chapel, Frederick street, with its large and powerful organ, being entirely demolished, leaving only the class and school-rooms beneath entire. This lofty edifice was blown down about 3 o'clock P. M.

The Council Chamber and the House of Assembly have suffered as badly as any of the public buildings.

Commencing from the Navy Yard, West Bay street (below which it is almost impossible to pass on account of the ruins of houses, boats, pieces of wrecks, broken-up wharfs, etc.), and proceeding in an easterly direction, we observed that the wharf of the Navy Yard was swept away; the bathing house of the Ordnance Department has shared the same fate. The outbuildings of the barracks have partially disappeared.

The Baptist Chapel (Zion), in Shirley street, is divested of its portico. St. Anne's Church, at Sandilands, is swept from its foundation.

We have only heard of the lost of two lives; one, that of Mr. Abraham Adderley, who was knocked down by the falling of a house in the Middle road, Albert Town, and drowned in the inundation of rain; the other that of the Infant Public School teacher, Mrs. Horton, crushed to death by her falling house.

RECAPITULATION.

In Nassau there were 617 dwelling houses destroyed and 609 damaged, five places of worship destroyed and three damaged, seventeen warehouses destroyed, one theatre destroyed, and one thousand and thirty-four persons rendered houseless

In the out islands, from Abaco to Mayaguana, the destruction of property was severe in proportion, and a number of lives were lost by shipwreck and otherwise.

At Victoria Hill the crews of the *Fly* and *Thames*, and two men of the *Georgiana*, were drowned.

At Long Bay (Fortune Island) fourteen lives lost by shipwreck.

Mr. Finlay, a sailmaker, of the Eastern District of New Providence, was blown away in his schooner at Alligator Bay, Long Island, during the hurricane, and has not since been heard of.

ELECTION RETURNS.

West Virginia.

GOVERNOR BOREMAN RE-ELECTED—LARGE UNION GAINS.

WHEELING, October 26.—The vote polled in West Virginia yesterday for Congressmen and State officers was larger than at any election since the Presidential campaign of 1864. The returns thus far received, as compared with the vote on the Constitutional amendment, which was carried by 7000 majority, show Republican gains.

Governor Boreman is undoubtedly elected by an equal majority.

Hubbard (Republican), for Congress, from the First District, will be returned by about 1600 majority.

Returns from the Second District indicate the certain election of Kitchen (Republican).

Wheeling city and Ohio county were warmly contested. The Democrats carry the county by about 200 majority, a Republican gain of 144

North Carolina.

The character of the Legislature is evidently largely Conservative or ex-Rebel. Colonel C. I. Harris is elected to the Senate, and General G. W. Logan and U. Keogun to the Commons from Rutherford, all staunch Unionists. D. A. Jenkins, Union, is elected from Gaston to the Commons by 138 majority.

Appended is the official vote for Governor as far as received:—

Counties.	Worth	Dockery	Counties.	Worth	Dockery
Rowan	592	2	Nash	389	10
Lincoln	108	2	Pitt	297	41
Iredell	870	109	Columbus	259	9
Cumberland	590	17	Johnson	180	280
Davidson	735	598	Yadkin	486	459
Mecklenburg	334	10	Richmond	259	113
Guilford	882	438	Person	479	3
Orange	916	31	Hertford	126	2
Davie	476	50	Union	432	51
Franklin	300	2	Burke	527	56
Cabarrus	349	25	Buncombe	582	334
Surry	474	153	Stanly	407	130
Alamance	563	120	Caswell	342	20
Warren	353	7	Anson	513	9
Wayne	492	59	Chatham	884	211
Northampton	453	..	New Hanover	498	2
Chowan	124	60	Rockingham	616	4
Washington	203	175			

	Dockery.
Rutherford	256 majority.
Polk	200 "

Indiana.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax's majority in the Ninth District is 2148. The total vote in the district is 38,200, an increase of 6500 from 1864, of which Mr. Colfax had 8500 and Mr. Turpie 3000. This is, we believe, the largest vote ever polled in any district in the United States.

The National Finances.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the 1st Monday of October, 1866, before the commencement of business on that day:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$601,238,803 37
Overdrafts	2,008 635 21
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	17,122 117 91
Expense account	5 298 375 86
Premiums	2 490 891 81
Remittances and other Cash items	103,676,647 55
Due from National Banks	107,597 858 41
Due from other banks and bankers	12 136,549 87
United States bonds deposited to secure circulation (old)	331 703 200 00
Other United States bonds and securities	94 954 150 60
Bills of other banks	17 437,699 00
Specie	8 170,835 27
Other lawful money	205,770 641 38
Other stocks, bonds and morigages	15,867,490 66
Aggregate	$1,525,493,909 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$415,278,269 00
Surplus fund	82,355,277 64
National bank notes in circulation	296,718,760 00
Individual deposits	569,510 579 79
United States deposits	30,420,819 60
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers	2,979,655 77
Due to National Banks	110,581,967 91
Due to other banks and bankers	26,879 894 86
Profits	32,563,328 33
Aggregate	$1,525,493,909 50

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Public Reception to Mr. Peabody—Governor Swann and the Police Commissioners, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, October 27.—George Peabody is now, at the invitation of the Mayor and City Councils, receiving the congratulations of our citizens generally, at the New Assembly Rooms.

His address to the school children, yesterday, was surpassingly beautiful, especially when he referred them to the Washington Monument, and exorted them to emulate the example of the "Father of his Country," as well as to obedience to parents and teachers and to patriotism and love of country. He goes to Cincinnati soon, and will possibly return to Baltimore.

It is generally conceded that Governer Swann will depose the Police Commissioners. The examination is still progressing at Annapolis.

Billiard Match in Boston.

BOSTON, October 27.—A game of billiards, fifteen hundred points carom, was played last night, between William Goldthwaite and E. Danies, the latter having five hundred points given him. Goldthwaite was the winner of the game.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Cotton dull, at 39@41c. Flour advanced 10@20c; sales of 14 000 bbls.; State $9 20@13; Ohio, $11·25@14·50; Western, $9·20@12 50; Southern $12 15@17. Wheat advanced 2@3c.; sales of 28,000 bush; Spring mixed is quoted at $2·45; Milwaukee Club, $2 33. Corn advanced 3@5c; sales of 19,000 bushels at $1 16@1 20. Oats advanced 1@2c: sales of 60,000 bushels at 71@72c for State. Pork firm; sales of 1000 bbls. at $34 75. Lard dull. Whisky steady.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

George Peabody with the Children—The Police Commissioners and Governor Swann, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, October 26, 1866.

The great and honored philanthropist, George Peabody, Esq, held a grand levee this afternoon with the school children. They turned out in vast numbers, of all ages and both sexes, coming from public and other institutions to the number, probably, of twenty thousand. Mount Vernon place, where the Peabody Institute is located, and all the avenues leading thereto, appeared literally packed with the rising generation, amounting to a vast army. An immense mass of spectators were on the sidewalks; also crowding doors, windows, etc., as lookers-on.

Mr. Peabody took his position on the marble steps, or front portico, of the Institute, where he bowed to the children as they passed in procession, carrying flags, banners, etc. The greetings which ascended to his praise, as this young army passed, were deafening. It took nearly or quite three hours for them to march by where he was stationed. There can be no doubt of its having been a most gratifying occasion to this noble patriot. He seemed completely absorbed with delight, and the blue ones equally pleased to see one whose name, to them, was familiar as household words. It was, doubtless, worth half his fortune to see these thousands of innocent and confiding children coming up in the sincerity of their hearts to do him honor.

It was real, free from selfishness or hypocrisy. Never, perhaps, did Mr. Peabody appear happier than on this occasion. He seemed to forget that time was passing, and realized, doubtless, that the only thing in life worth living for was to do good to our fellow-beings. A grand public reception is to be given him to-morrow by the Mayor and City Council, at the New Assembly Rooms. He will there be enabled to meet and greet all, without distinction of party.

It was really a sublime sight to see this remarkable patriot and philanthropist, who left us thirty years ago, standing up before an admiring audience, the donor of over one million of dollars to our citizens, appropriated so munificently on his return. How few men in the world there are like him! Even the most bitter secessionists and enemies of our Union cannot help admitting the possibility of something good coming from New England after all.

It was a glorious thing to hear Mr. Peabody yesterday announce so emphatically, in presence of so large an audience, many of whom had sympathized with the Rebellion, that he was and always had been a strong Union man. It convinced them that the Yankees could overlook their nonsense, and do good whether they approved or disapproved.

The case of the loyal Police Commissioners of Baltimore was under investigation before Governor Swann to-day. He has decided that it is in his power to depose them, if the proofs justify it.

The naked truth of this matter, in all honesty and sincerity, resolves itself into a miserable, pitiable political trick to gain an advantage to the opposing party. If the Governor removes them, his act will be held in contempt by all men who know the workings of partisans.

THE DEATH OF STEPHEN BENTON, ESQ.—MEETING OF THE BAR.—At noon to-day there was a meeting of the members of the bar in the Supreme Court-room, to take appropriate action on the death of the late Stephen Benton, Esq. Judge Cadwalader was called to the chair, and alluded feelingly to the life and character of the deceased.

Theodore Cuyler, Esq, introduced the following resolutions, with appropriate remarks:—

Resolved, That the Bar of Philadelphia have heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Mr. Stephen Benton, a gentleman who, as well in important public trusts as in the active practice of his profession, had evinced high integrity and great purity of character and rare abilities, giving the assurance, if his life had been spared to us, of a career of useful and honorable distinction among us, and whose genial qualities of mind and heart had won for him, as well the esteem and respect as the affection of all who were brought closely into intercourse with him.

Resolved, That we tender to his widow and to his kindred the expression of our deep and earnest sympathy with their great sorrow, and that we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and attend his funeral.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of the officers of this meeting and five gentlemen of the bar, appointed by the Chair, be requested to convey these resolutions to the family of Mr. Benton.

Remarks were subsequently made by Judge William A. Porter, William B Hanna, Esq, Judge Ludlow, William Ernest, Esq., and Benjamin H Brewster, Esq. The latter dwelt with much eloquence upon the many virtues of the deceased, upon his deep learning, his strict integrity, and the bright promise of his future.

The resolutions were then adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The following gentlemen have been appointed on the committee to tender to the family of the deceased the condolence of his professional brethren:—Judge Cadwalader, Chairman; George Junkin, Jr., and T. Bradford Dwight, Esq, Secretaries, Theodore Cuyler, Esq; Judge Porter, Judge Ludlow, Daniel Dougherty, Esq, and David W. Sellers, Esq.

CONNUBIAL FELICITIES.—That redoubtable and well-known man, John Smith, is again before the public. This time John appears in a new character. It was as the deserter of the fond and loving wife of his bosom that he found himself within the grasp of the officers of the law. John had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held him in $600 bail to answer.

Catharine Schovlin was arrested at Front and Noble streets, on the charge of assault and battery upon her husband yesterday afternoon. Catharine is in the habit of using a very bad quality of whisky, and when under its influence is rather demonstrative in her pugnacious qualities and although forty years of age, still possessed a larger share of the "biceps" than her lord and master (!) whom she had vowed to love and obey in times past. She was committed by Alderman Toland, in default of $600 bail.

The Latest Fashion.—The Parisian fops are beginning to wear pins in their cravats with a miniature model of the needle-gun.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The case of the New York Warehouse Company vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, before reported, was concluded this morning. The jury rendered a verdict for defendants.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.—To-day the Court sat for the disposition of habeas corpus cases and the transaction of miscellaneous business.

In the case of Hancock, some time ago convicted of a charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud, counsel for defendant asked the Court to defer sentence until next week, in order to offer testimony as to the character of both prosecutor and defendant, and as to the objects of prosecution. Sentence was deferred.

An application was made on behalf of Henry Ronalda for the custody of his children. Some time ago this matter was brought before the Court by the wife complaining of desertion on the part of the husband, and asking for a weekly sum for the support of herself and children. The Court made an order for a small pittance to be paid weekly. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Mr. Ronalda for the custody of his children, each of whom are over seven years of age.

Counsel for the wife proposed to show by numerous witnesses that the father is entirely an unworthy person to have the custody of the children. An offer was made by the father to place the children with some worthy person who would take proper care of them, and allow the parents to have intercourse with them. But this offer was rejected, and witnesses were called. But none of them said anything against Ronalda, except that he came home late at night and took away his own stove.

The offer of providing a home for the children with some respectable third party being again made, the father thinking that there was no evidence submitted that required contradiction, the Court continued the matter till next Saturday, in order to give him time for finding a suitable person with whom to place the children.

The case of Captain Mills, of the Eighth Precinct of the New York Police, was called up, but the prosecutor did not appear. Counsel for the accused said that the Captain came on here from New York some time ago on official business. He called at the Station House to see Detective Levy, but hearing that the detective was at the Continental Hotel, he went up there to look after him.

While standing in front of the hotel, looking at a passing procession, he was arrested on a charge of using violent language and for a breach of the peace. The complaint was made by a Mr Wellington, but that gentleman did not make his appearance at Court. The matter was continued until Wellington could be found, the Captain entering his own recognizance for his appearance.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, October 27, 1866.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very dull, but prices are steady. Railroad shares were the most active on the list; about 1200 shares of Catawissa preferred sold at from 30¼@30½, the latter rate a slight advance on the closing price last evening; Reading Railroad sold at 58¾, a slight advance.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand.

Government bonds were firmly held. New 5-20s sold at 111, a slight advance; and 6s of 1881 at 113½; 99½ was bid for 10-40s; 106¾ for August 7·30s; and 114¾ for old 5-20s. City loans were less active. The new issue sold at 100¾, a slight decline.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices.

In Canal shares there was very little doing.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146¾; 11 A. M., 146; 12 M., 145¾; 1 P. M., 145¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Pennsylvania R'lroad	c & p c 57¾		

FIRST BOARD

$50 U.S 7 30s Aug	106¾	300 sh Cata pf.	its s30 30¼
$5000 U S 6s 81 coup	113¾	100 sh do	s30 30¼
$1000 5-20s 65 coup	111	100 sh do	30
$10900 do do July	108¾	100 sh do	s30 30¼
$4800 City 6s, n lots	100¾	200 sh do	lots30 30¼
100 sh Sch Nav	28	100 sh do	30¼
8 sh Del. Div	57¼	100 sh do	b5 30¼
500 sh Read	lots 58¼	100 sh Cnes & Wal	55
100 sh do	s10 58¼	100 sh Ger Pas R	28¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 145¾@146¼; Silver ¼s and ⅛s. 139; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11¼; do., August, 1865, 9¾; do., September, 1865, 9¼; do., October, 1865, 8¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, October 27.—Cloverseed is scarce, and commands $7@8·50 ₱ 64 lbs. for old and new crop

A small lot of Timothy sold at $3 25 per bushel.

Flaxseed is dull; we quote at $3 20.

20 hhds. No 1 Quercitron Bark sold at $34 ₱ ton, a decline of $1.

There was less doing in Flour to-day, but holders were very firm in their views. The demand was entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased to the extent of 500 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $12·50@13·75, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do do. at $13 50@15; fancy at $15@16 50; old stock and fresh ground extras at $9@12; and superfine at $7·75@8·75. Rye Flour commands $7 50@7·75 ₱ barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market, and prices are firmly maintained. Small sales of fair and prime Pennsylvania and Southern red at $3 25, and [white] at $3·25

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Constitutional Equilibrium.

From the Tribune.

The elaborate absurdity of Secretary Browning's letter on the Constitution (what else should the President's redoubtable servant write about unless it be the flag?) is almost past comment, but, as Mr. Browning is a fair type of those narrow logicians who conservatively think that the Chinese process of dwarfing a nation is necessary to keep it from suicide, a few of his yet unserved sophisms deserve to be treated to death with the instrument they invoke.

Mr. Browning opposes all amendment of the Constitution, though it has been amended in half-a-dozen instances. He objects to changing the basis of representation, because "aggregate population is its true basis." Then why not disperse from the letter of the law the "three-fifths of all persons?" He thinks that these three-fifths should remain as they are, because neither unfranchised women nor foreigners can vote, though they are included in the representative number. Yet the conviction is universal that foreigners, under our now unamended laws, can vote after a short and needed experience of our institutions, and that women are more or less intimately represented by fathers, brothers, and children. The unrepresented "three-fifths" were until lately slaves; bought, sold, and liable to be maltreated, by the very terms of law and sale. They have no voice in representation save through their owners, who are not expected to vote against their own bargains.

These *native* citizens have not even the prospect to vote which is accorded to foreigners of any class, unless we assure it to them. Hence, the nation is heartily in favor of restoring to the negro the fraction of two-fifths robbed from his manhood, and erecting him into full citizenship. We must either do this, and by the incontrovertible influences of law, interest, and justice, make all races friends, or we must consent that the black man shall be represented by his enemy and our own, to his oppression and our defeat. We cannot yield to a bargain so stupendously absurd as to make a platform of murdered rights for treason to stand on and confront loyalty. If there is any danger in the superstructure of representation which we are to plant on the popular basis at the South, it will be tenfold more disastrous if we deny justice at the foundation.

Mr. Browning may mistake his own drift, but we assure him that he has been moiling backwards in the interest of dishonesty. Why should he repeat the stale talk about "equilibrium," when, if we must know "no North, South, East, or West, but the whole country," we must dismiss such antique logic as this:—"It would be better for all parties and interests, and far more hopeful for the perpetuity of the Government, if something like an equilibrium of strength between the different sections of the country could be maintained." Does our oracle of yesterday mean that we are still to conserve a North and a South, and draw lines between East and West, under some notion that in a national union of commonwealths there must be some such old-world idea as a balance of power? The true equilibrium must every year make the Union more national, and South Carolina and Rhode Island more local, and the country, to all points of the compass, more united and homogeneous. But we cannot do this by perpetuating under a compact utterly violated on one side such unrighteous advantages in South Carolina as we cannot tolerate in the much larger State of New York. That is not equilibrium, popular or otherwise, wherein the South has most privileges and the North most population. Make a true equilibrium of equal rights and exact justice towards all men, and we shall hear little of State lines and risky balances between North and South at the mercy of whatever traitor who chooses to kick the beam.

By advice and consent of the President, Mr. Browning opposes amendments to the Constitution *in toto;* but neither could have remembered that, when a Senator, Mr. Johnson offered amendments to that same instrument half-a-dozen times, and that in his first message to Congress he suggested this very one concerning representation which has become the body of the plan offered by Congress to the people. If Mr. Browning be right, should we not erase every section and article which has been added to the Constitution? But the Constitution differs from Mr. Browning and the President. It *provides* for its own amendment. Clearly, then, is it not irrational to oppose amending the Constitution, when the great instrument itself so provides? Nay—is not such opposition UN-*constitutional?*

New Political Questions.

From the Times.

We copied yesterday from the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this week, a brief article which may command more attention by-and-by than it is likely to receive at the present moment.

One of the ultra extremists writes to Wendell Phillips, touching a new danger which he snuffs in the breeze. He is satisfied that the Constitutional amendment will be adopted by a portion at least of the Southern States, and that the Southern members will thereupon be admitted to their seats in Congress. This, he says, leaves the negroes of the South without the right of suffrage, and thus revives the whole programme upon which the extremists have carried on the contest. Under these circumstances he thinks part of the game may be saved by "trading" with the South for the negro vote. This is his plan. The clause in the amendment which is most objectionable to the South is that which excludes a class of their people from office; yet this may be abrogated at any time with the assent of two-thirds of Congress. Now, he proposes, let Congress agree to abrogate that clause whenever the South will give the right of suffrage impartially to all her people.

The writer of this proposition says he has good reason to believe that such a proposition would find favor, as a basis of adjustment, with the people of the South, and especially in South Carolina; and he asks Mr. Phillips to accede to it.

This is significant of the drift of radical sentiment in one direction. It shows that *negro suffrage*, and not any new basis of representation, nor any exclusion of Rebels from office, is what the ultra men, as a body, are really seeking to secure. But the reply of Mr. Phillips is equally significant in another direction. He makes no strong objection to this proposition *per se*, but says he is opposed to recognizing the Southern States *as States* at all. He does not wish the South admitted to the Union with a share of political power under the Constitution. *He* aims at her permanent or indefinite exclusion.

We deem it not at all improbable that the Southern States may assent to, even if they do not themselves propose, the admission of colored men to the right of suffrage upon some terms of qualification, such, for example, as are now prescribed by the Constitution of the State of New York. As we have more than once pointed out, all their interests will lead them in that direction. Whenever that shall happen, we venture to predict that a party will be developed in New England opposed to the readmission of the Southern States into the Union at all. There is already a very strong conviction within those six compact and ambitious little Commonwealths, that the Union can be better governed, and will be really more homogeneous and better adapted to *their* purposes without the South than with it. It must not be forgotten that this sentiment asserted itself with a good deal of emphasis at the outbreak of the Rebellion; but it was instantly overborne by the Union sentiment which burst forth with overwhelming force and carried everything before it.

After the fall elections are over a good many questions of interest and importance will demand public discussion; and some of them, we are inclined to suspect, are foreshadowed in the brief article from the *Standard* to which we have referred.

The Eastern Question.

From the World.

We printed yesterday a condensed account of the origin of the "Eastern Question" in Europe, and of its past and present relations with European politics and diplomacy. All the signs now point to an early and serious embroilment of the European powers over this question, an embroilment which, even if it does not result in a great and general European war, must at least definitely put an end to the dominion of the Turks in Europe, and introduce upon the stage of European events one, if not two, new nationalities in the East. The English press, while it earnestly deprecates the idea of a new war on the "Eastern Question," very plainly intimates that England will certainly fight to prevent the acquisition of Egypt by any great European power, which resolution, if England holds to it, must pretty certainly compel England, however unwilling she may be to do so, to join France in preventing the acquisition by Russia either of Constantinople or of any territory the possession of which would tend to give Russia the control of the Black Sea. For while France, under Napoleon III, is perfectly capable of leaving the European provinces of Turkey to group themselves into new and independent communities, it is clear that she could not permit Russia to aggrandize herself in the Levant without balancing that aggrandizement by acquisitions of her own. Russia at Constantinople necessarily means France at Smyrna and Alexandria.

It is probably of good omen for the peaceful adjustment of the "Eastern Question," that the three powerful States of Central and Southern Europe, Prussia, Austria, and Italy, are now alike interested in preventing the growth of the Russian power southward, and in securing to the Christian populations of Turkey—Sclavonic, Greek, and Roumanian—the greatest possible development of their own resources. As our sketch of the "Eastern Question" shows, however, it has always been complicated with and modified by the general policy of Europe. This fact, and not the power of Turkey to retain her European possessions, originally made it a "Question;" and in this fact its perils for Europe still reside. The revolutionary spirit, to suppress which was the aim of the European Congress which in 1815 created the "Eastern Question," has indeed completely triumphed; and the "balance of power" which the same Congress so earnestly sought to preserve, has been utterly changed by the emancipation of Italy, the ejection of Austria from Germany, and the development of the power of Prussia.

But the territorial relations of Prussia with France, and the conditions of the new Germanic dualism, are still in an unsatisfactory state; and there must necessarily arise out of any grave Oriental crisis many occasions which can be converted into excuses, if any great power seeks such excuses, for bringing on in the East a war intended to produce its effects, not in the East, but in the West. While Prussia still keeps her hand on the hilt of the hardly sheathed sword; while Austria still chafes under her defeat and hesitates as to her future policy; while Russia still sees a hope, however faint, of regaining the ground she lost in 1856—ground which if it be not speedily regained, is doubtless lost forever; and while Napoleon III., whose one grand pre-occupation it is to leave as few mischievous European questions as possible to trouble his son and successor, still has to fortify the frontiers of France against the probable consolidation of German power, it is impossible that the political destiny of European Turkey can be seriously taken up and acted upon without the very gravest danger to the peace of the world.

The Next Message of the President to Congress.

From the Herald.

It is reported that the President has commenced preparing the materials for his message to Congress on the assembling of that body in December. Similar state papers from him heretofore have been marked for their ability, and we have reason to expect this will be also. The state of the country, the important questions at issue and to be submitted, and the peculiar position he and Congress occupy towards each other, will necessarily cause much serious thought over and careful preparation of this document.

The message, like all that have preceded it from himself and former Presidents, will embrace, of course, a general view of the situation of the country, from the gravest national and international questions to matters relating to the Indians and the District of Columbia. But there are a few subjects of absorbing interest, which we believe will be placed prominently in the foreground. These will be, probably, the subject of restoration of the Southern States, that of our foreign relations, and that of the national finances.

The question of Southern restoration, while it is a very important one, need not occupy much space in the message, for the President has exhausted it, so far as his duties and functions go. He has reconstructed the late rebellious States as far as Executive power could go, and has—with the best motives, undoubtedly—endeavored to finish the work of reconstruction by urging upon Congress the immediate admission of Senators and members from those States. That is all he could do; the completion of the work, as he admits, rests with Congress; for that body has the sole power of admitting or rejecting Representatives and Senators. Whether Congress has acted wisely, or strictly in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and theory of our Government, is a question upon which people differ, and which it is unnecessary to discuss here. It had the power in its hands, and chose to exercise it in excluding the Southern States until certain conditions should be complied with. These conditions are embraced in the Constitutional amendment. The conflict between the President and Congress on the policy of immediate restoration, or restoration only under these conditions, has unfortunately ended in a bitter political issue and much bad feeling, and, as a consequence, has tended to retard the work of restoring the South. This issue was brought into the late elections, and the people of the North have sustained the policy of Congress. We cannot go behind this verdict. The President himself should gracefully yield to the voice of the people. It is the part of statesmanship to do so. The greatest statesmen in all countries in the present age try to direct the current rather than to stem it. How much more should this be the case under our popular and republican form of government! The President, therefore, need say but little on the subject of restoration; but he should leave it where it now rests, with Congress. Any further conflict would be useless, and might do much harm.

On the subject of our foreign relations the President has a wider and an ample field. He can take a position on this subject which will secure him the support of both Congress and the people. He could not only restore his popularity, but might become more popular than ever he was. Up to the present period of our history we have scarcely had what might be properly termed a foreign policy. We have not even had a comprehensive American policy; for the Monroe doctrine, as it is called, was never well defined, admitted of great latitude of interpretation, and has been more than once violated with impunity. In fact the public men of the United States have been disposed all along to ignore or neglect questions of an international character. In observing the injunction of Washington not to form entangling alliances with foreign nations, we have been led into an extreme the other way—into a Chinese sort of abstention and exclusion. This caution and our prudence were well enough in the infancy of the republic. Nor do we think it would be wise now to abandon our former policy by forming alliances with the Governments of the Old World, or by meddling in their affairs. But the time has arrived when both the dignity and interests of this great republic demand a broader and more decisive foreign policy. Our position among the great powers of the world, and particularly our position on the American continent, calls for this. It is our destiny, and we must follow it. Our *role* on this side the Atlantic must be something like that of the Roman Republic towards the surrounding nations, except that instead of making conquests by arms, we should control the other States of America by our moral power and protection. The incalculable and varied surplus wealth of this vast continent, both South and North, can be drawn here as the wealth of the world was attracted to ancient Rome. And such a policy would be made beneficial to the other American nations as well as to ourselves.

First of all, the President should insist upon an immediate settlement of our difficulties with European powers. Among these are the prompt payment of the *Alabama* claims by England. This should be followed by a definite settlement of the neutrality laws, both with Great Britain and other countries, so as to prevent trouble in the future. The removal of the exotic imperial establishment in Mexico, with all the French troops and every vestige of that intervention, should be demanded. The whole movement was a gross and defiant insult to the United States, and it is a standing insult as long as Maximilian, and a French soldier remain. To save further shedding of the blood of citizens of that neighboring republic, as well as to relieve ourselves of any more trouble about the matter, we should require the withdrawal of the so-called Emperor and the French troops without delay. In order to facilitate this our Government might make an arrangement with the Mexican republic and the Emperor Napoleon to pay the legitimate French debt against Mexico, and take the sparsely settled Northern States of Mexico for the amount. Mexico would be stronger without that portion of her territory, and we should have our boundary rounded off with the ports and lines of communication we need on and to the Pacific. We ought to form a closer commercial alliance with all the republics of America, and to use our influence to make and keep the whole continent republican in government. We should lay down a policy with the view of ultimately excluding all European and monarchical Governments from the soil of this continent. That is the broad and comprehensive foreign policy President Johnson should inaugurate. If he should do so, he would make his Administration popular and obtain a great name in history.

There is another subject of vast importance which the President ought to bring forward in his message. We refer to our national finances. A thorough examination and revision is imperatively demanded. The expenditures and taxes must be cut down to the lowest figure. The people have become greatly corrupted within the last few years by a reckless waste of money and extravagance. A sinking fund, to be made permanent and held sacred, should be established to extinguish the national debt within a reasonable and given time. Above all, the President should recommend the abolishment of that monstrous moneyed monopoly of the national banks. It is rapidly fastening itself upon the country and drawing into its vortex the productive industry of the people. If suffered to exist it will absorb all the profits of labor, will control the markets and will prove to be the most dangerous political machine that ever existed. It should be cut up root and branch before it becomes too strong.

These are the subjects of vital importance Mr. Johnson should take up, leaving Congress to settle the question of restoration. Never before was such an opportunity presented for a statesman to distinguish himself or to make his name famous in the pages of history. We hope to see such a message to Congress as will assure us that the President is not going to lose the opportunity afforded, and that we shall see the republic rise to unexampled grandeur and prosperity under his administration.

John Morrissey for Congress.

From the Nation.

John Morrissey, the pugilist, and of late years a successful betting and gambling man, will probably be returned from this city to the Fortieth Congress. He is, we believe, "a gentleman of fine talents and dignified manners," and has, perhaps, as large diamonds as any body of his size and weight in either hemisphere. There are throughout the country, we believe, a good many simple people who will be shocked by his election; but these the Democratic managers propose to silence by an argument which to some minds is conclusive, viz., that a celebrated pugilist once sat in the British Parliament for a Yorkshire borough, and that George the Fourth and Charles James Fox played high. We, for our part, so far from being surprised that he should be returned to Congress, are greatly surprised that he has not been there for many years. There is nobody who knows of what manner of men the Democratic majority of this city is composed, who must not feel astonished at the decency and moderation of its leaders. They might, with a little effort, send to Congress, if they pleased, the foulest pimp or the vilest Jeremy Diddler who haunts our streets, and yet they don't.

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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc
P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 2m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15s

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
FOR RENT.
A VALUABLE STORE,
No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,
In the National Bank of the Republic Building.
9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
FOR RENT
IN THE
National Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.
Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

THE GIRARD HOUSE.
THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL PROPERTY
For Sale on Easy Terms.
APPLY TO ISAAC C. PRICE, or
T. JACKSON,
10 25 6trp No. 54 North SEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Walnut street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.
C. M. S. LESLIE,
10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE.—ALL THAT VALUABLE three-story BRICK BUILDING, and lot of ground, situated on the west side of Delaware avenue, below Callowhill street, containing in front on Delaware avenue 75 feet, and extending in depth 155 feet to Water street. Two fronts.
Also, a large and valuable WHARF connected with the above, containing in front on Delaware avenue 75 feet and extending in depth 260 feet, with depth of water for the largest class vessels.
For terms and further description apply on the premises, up-stairs. 10 18 thstu6t

WOOLLEN MILL AND MACHINERY FOR sale.—The undersigned offers for sale the substantial Brick Factory owned by him in James street, South Ward, Chester, containing two sets of Woollen Machinery (Jenks' make), 48 inch Cards, and 38 looms in first rate condition, Corliss Engine, and superior Boiler (new). For particulars address
10 2 stuth6t* SAMUEL ECCLES, Jr., Chester.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOODWILL AND Fixtures of a Photograph Establishment, No. 814 CHESNUT Street.
Apply at No. 943 RIDGE Avenue. [10 23 tuths3t*

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW UNITED STATES WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4 and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMmon and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

TRIUMPHS OF
MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.
We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them. Yours respectfully,
DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,
Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.
I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order. A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.
Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street. My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.
On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.
Very respectfully, L. BAER.

THE BEST INSURANCE
DRY SAFES,
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Twenty-five years experience. Call and examine.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry.
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. 10 17 wsm1m
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

THE BEST SAFE.
Twenty-Five Years' Experience in New York City.
MARVIN & CO.,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES.
ESTABLISHED IN 1842.
Always remain Fire-Proof.
Are perfectly Dry.
Ample Testimonials.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street (Masonic Hall),
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
HOUSE SAFES, BANKERS' SAFES, SECOND-HAND SAFES.
Send for Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

EAST
OR
DELAWARE SIDE!
Delaware Side! Delaware Side!
THE STATEN ISLAND
Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
The stand occupied by us the past Seven years.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY!
With the advantages of an experience of nearly FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,
And facilities arranged regardless of expense, we may justly claim to be, as we intend to remain,
THE MODEL DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA!
Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All styles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being ripped.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, etc., dyed or cleaned WITHOUT RIPPING!
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York.
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 369 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.
10 3 1mrp

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and reonished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mthstf No. 510 RACE Street.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH
EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 13, N. R.
NEW YORK,
PUNCTUALLY AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
ALABAMA.....LIMBERBURNER, Commander
SAN SALVADOR.....ATKINS, Commander
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
10 15 1044p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR.....On Saturday, October 20
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday, October 24
HAVANA.....On Saturday, October 27
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday, October 31
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $5
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$12
SAVANNAH cabin.....25 Second class.....12
Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS. Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$25
First cabin..60 Second cabin..40. Second class..25
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR LONDON DIRECT—THE magnificent steamship "WILLIAM PENN," 3000 tons burden, Captain BILLINGS, will be despatched from New York, October 27, 1866, punctually.
For passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, New York, or H. L. LEAF, Agent,
at Adams Express Company,
10 23 5t No. 320 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, October 27
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, October 31
"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday, November 3
"CITY OF MANCHESTER".....Wednesday, November 7
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage Currency.....$35
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
1 15 Kensington Screw Dock.
DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of POTTER & PAGE.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Trustees, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 31, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of WILLIAM F. JUDSON, Esq., No. 709 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. (10 26 stuth3t*) W. B. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of EDWARD McDOWELL, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of M. E. McDOWELL, Administratrix, c. t. a. of EDWARD McDOWELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, November 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
10 25 thstu5t W. B. BAKER, Auditor.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON,
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
8 25 smwf6m RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL. Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 9 21

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1317 CALLOWHILL street under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULKE.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 8 28 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

A RECONVICTION OF AN OLD OFFENDER.—During the year 1865 the papers of this city had frequent occasion to notice certain facts relative to a series of frauds and forgeries, connected principally with the subject of soldiers' bounties. A number of persons were involved, either immediately or remotely, in these fraudulent operations, which assumed a somewhat stupendous magnitude. But the leading spirit, or chief operator in the infamous affair, was Robert M. Lee, the son of an attorney of that name, who resided in Sixth street, above Arch, and who was well known to a great number of our citizens. This young man, even before these transactions were brought to light, had acquired a somewhat unenviable reputation; but even those who knew him best were astonished at the extent of his defections as they were deve oped and exposed.

He was arrested and brought to trial in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, charged with forgery, in the issuing of fraudulent enlistment papers. At this trial there were forty different charges against him to that effect, all of which were substantiated by the clearest and most positive proofs. It was, moreover, shown that by means of these frauds the sum of ten thousand three hundred and fifty dollars was paid into his hands. He was convicted, and on July 1st, 1865, was sentenced to an imprisonment of three years.

A story was told about that time of the manner in which his arrest was effected. Detective Officers Joshua Taggart and George Smith were on his track, and having received information that he had entered his father's residence, on Sixth street, the house was watched during the entire night, but no evidence of his being there was discovered. In the morning the officers procured a ladder and entered the house through a second-story window. They then prosecuted a vigorous search, examining every nook and corner in every room and cupboard, from the attic to the cellar, without finding the slightest trace of the culprit. The officers were confounded, and were about to depart, when one of them, having his attention attracted by a crack in the door of a sideboard or some similar piece of furniture, was induced to open the door, and there found Mr. Lee, folded up in a space that would not have been considered sufficiently spacious to contain a person of half his physical dimensions.

After his conviction and imprisonment, Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, actuated, doubtless, by that same generous sensibility which induces him daily to pardon Rebels, forgers, and counterfeiters, pardoned this criminal, and set him loose again upon the community which he had so wantonly outraged.

New charges of fraud and forgeries were, however, preferred against him, and he was again arrested and tried before the same tribunal. At this trial, also, the testimony was conclusive, and he was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

At both these trials Judge Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, presided. This learned Judge tried these cases in consequence of the conscientious scruples of Judge Cadwalader, who requested to be excused from that duty on the ground that he wished the accused to have the benefit of an unbiassed mind. The second trial was conducted with a knowledge, on the part of all connected with it, of his having been pardoned of his conviction by the President.

The second conviction resulted as did the first. The President could not withstand the irresistible and fascinating influences that were brought to bear in behalf of the prisoner, and that extraordinary generosity and magnanimity of soul that prompted the first pardon induced him to grand a second, and once more was the culprit relieved from custody.

It is no more than just to remark that both these pardons were in a great measure attributable to the indomitable and persevering efforts of the prisoner's wife. She is represented as a woman of more than ordinary persuasive powers, and she left no means unemployed that a woman can employ to accomplish the release of her convicted husband. She was almost ubiquitous, restless, sleepless. At all times and everywhere she was at work. Senators, Representatives, judges, jurors—in fact, everybody who had any influence, or could in any way be influenced—were approached with tears and supplications, and it would have been impossible for even a sterner nature than that of our susceptible President to have avoided yielding to the pressure and power of so much beauty, eloquence, and matrimonial solicitude.

But Mr. Lee did not profit by these better lessons of experience. The facility with which he escaped these troubles only made him the more daring and reckless. He had found a friend at Washington, and he doubtless imagined that he could in all coming time lean upon him for impunity and safety. For some time he had disappeared from his old haunts and his old associations, and few knew anything of his whereabouts. He has, however, again turned up, and been detected in the exercise of his peculiar and favorite propensities.

In the latter part of the month of September last, several forgeries were committed in Chicago, Illinois. A man who gave the name of John Steele was arrested in the act of passing a forged check on the Union National Bank. The account of this arrest and commitment attracted the notice of one of our detectives, who addressed a letter to a friend in Chicago, requesting a description of the person calling himself Steele. The description was sent, and it answered precisely to that of Robert M. Lee. An investigation was instituted, which resulted in an acknowledgment on the part of the accused, and John Steele proves to be Robert M. Lee, the twice convicted, twice sentenced, twice imprisoned, and twice pardoned forger.

Upon his examination Lee affirmed that the check he attempted to pass was received by him from Colonel Cross (whose name has been associated with his in most of his former transactions), in payment of a loan to the amount of $500.

Lee, it appears from the papers, has again been tried, convicted, and sentenced to an imprisonment of thirteen years. His wife, it is alleged, has left the city, and gone to Chicago to try her extraordinary powers there. Whether they will have the same effect upon the Governor of Illinois as they had upon the susceptible President of the United States, is a question yet to be determined.

THE TORCHLIGHT PARADE LAST NIGHT.—There was a splendid turnout last night on the occasion of the returning of the United States Hose Company from Reading. The Company was received at the depot by a large turnout of the Department, and escorted to the Hose house. The torchlight procession was arranged as follows:—

Chief Marshal—Samuel G. Greer, Neptune Hose.

First Division—Marshal, C. M. Brown, of Shiffler Hose, Camden.—Vigilant Engine, William Penn Hose, Reliance Engine, Independence Hose.

Second Division—Marshal, T. J. Dagney, of Hope Engine.—Assistance Engine, America Engine, Lafayette Hose, Franklin Hose.

Third Division—Marshal, James R. Weldon, of Independence Engine.—Neptune Hose, United States Hose, Weccacoe Engine, of Camden; Shiffler Hose, of Camden; United States Hook and Ladder, of Camden.

Fourth Division—Marshal, R. Winters, of Taylor Hose.—Hope Engine, Warren Hose, Independence Engine, Kensington Hose, Taylor Hose.

The display was a fine one, and attracted much attention. At the end of the procession a company of fantasticals paraded, causing much amusement by their odd appearance and the motto carried—"Always willing, but never ready."

RIOTER ARRESTED.—Last evening, as the firemen's procession was passing Eighth and Chesnut streets, one Captain Nathaniel R. Mills, hailing from the Eighth District of New York city, endeavored to create a riot, and threatened and abused Mr. Samuel K. Wallington. He was arrested, and committed to prison by Alderman McMullen.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN THE CASE OF THE BRANCHTOWN HOMICIDE.—An inquest was held by Coroner Taylor upon the body of James Hughes, yesterday afternoon. The latter died from the effects of a blow from a club in the hands of Robert Little.

The evidence showed that the men were in the employment of William Massey, who has a farm near Branchtown; that they were not on very good terms before Saturday last, on which day the blows were given. They had a fight early in the morning, growing out of Little throwing a gate against the leg of a horse which Hughes was currying. The fight was a somewhat desperate one, Hughes getting Little down and beating his head violently upon a stone.

Soon after the fight was over Little said that he would have revenge, and about 12 o'clock of the day Hughes was found sitting against the coach-house in a state of insensibility, and Little alongside of him with a club in his hand. Hughes was taken to the house, where medical aid was provided for him, but he never recovered his consciousness, and died on the Thursday following. Little was not seen in the neighborhood after Sunday.

Dr. Shapleigh, who made the post-mortem examination, testified that the skull was fractured, and that a portion of it pressed against the brain. From the character of the fractures a number of blows must have been given with a heavy instrument. The immediate cause of death was compression of the brain.

Two or three of the witnesses said that the club used by Little had been used for ramming posts.

No one that the Coroner was able to find had witnessed the striking of Hughes, but John McMenamin, a coachman on the place, testified that when he came up to Hughes he was lying with one of his hands over a bucket of oats, and it was supposed that he was struck down while going to feed the horses.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by blows inflicted at the house of Robert Little, on the 26th day of October, 1866, from the effects of which he died October 26, 1866.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.—The Shiffler Hose, No. 1, the Weccacoe Engine, No. 1, the New Jersey Hose, No. 5, and the United States Hook and Ladder Company, of Camden, took part in the reception of the United States Hose Company of your city, last evening. The different companies looked exceedingly well. The Weccacoe had their steamer in the line, which was gaily decorated with wreaths, etc. The other companies had their hose carriages similarly decorated. The Chief Engineer and his assistants accompanied the procession. There were about two hundred firemen in the line, and were under the Marshalship of William Ables, of the Weccacoe Engine.

INVESTIGATIONS BY A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A meeting of Democratic citizens of the Nineteenth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Norris street, and Frankford road, for the purpose of investigating into the alleged frauds said to have been committed at the late election.

Mr. Ferdinand Geisler was appointed chairman. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate into the cases of alleged illegal voting, reported, through their chairman, that there had been about sixty persons discovered who had been guilty of the offense.

Many of these have already been held by Alderman Kerr to answer for the offense, in the sum of $1000. The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE BAR.—Stephen Benton, a well-known member of the bar, died yesterday morning, at his residence in Germantown, after a short illness. Mr. Benton was at one time a member of Select Council. A meeting of the bar will be held to-day at 12 o'clock, to take action in reference to his death.

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE."—Mary Lyons, a prisoner confined in the Fourteenth Ward Station House, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging herself in the cell. She was about forty years of age, and had been for some time past leading a dissipated and vagrant life.

WATER RENTS.—The Register of Water will commence in a few days to deprive all premises of water where the water rent for 1866 has not been paid. Persons indebted will be compelled to pay heavy penalties, if the water is cut off, before they can get it again.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm, last evening, about 7 o'clock, was caused by a slight fire at the dwelling corner of Twenty-first and Arch streets. The fire was extinguished without much damage being done.

INSPECTIONS OF FLOUR AND MEAL.—The inspectors have been doing quite a good business during the past week, ending October 25, 1866. There were 6530 barrels of superfine flour and 8 barrels of rye inspected.

FALL FROM A HOUSE-TOP.—John H. West, aged thirty-two years, residing in Parrish street, fell from the top of a two-story building on Dickerson street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and injured himself internally.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Edward Key, while at work yesterday at a mill in Manayunk, had his right arm shockingly lacerated by having it caught in machinery.

EMINENT MEN DYING OFF.—
How fast familiar names are crushed
From living history's pages!
The hearts are stilled, the tongues are hushed
Of patriots and famed sages.
Well, as we all our turn await,
The blithest course we can pursue
Is wisely to enjoy that state
Of being we are passing through,
Nor grudge the little sum 'twill take
For a neat suit of Bennett's make!

Our stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing is the fullest and most complete in Philadelphia. Prices are lower, and nearer those of *old times*, than for several years.

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

FOR CHOICER STYLES. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE,

READY MADE,

GO TO

PERRY & Co.
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH,
SIGN OF "STAR."

N. B.—Custom Department under the charge of Messrs. Zackey and Kelly, whose merits as Cutters are too well known to require anything further to be said about them.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.—The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year the demand for the great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed within the circle of our acquaintance by the use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—*Providence Gazette Advertiser.*

THE OLDEST MEDICAL PRACTICE is that of the family. Long before doctors were known, the head of the family examined and prescribed for the members. From the necessity of the case, the first and most important stage of every disease is treated by the patient's parents or nurse. This being so, how important that the means on hand should be simple, ample, and efficient! Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics (advertised in another column) perfectly meet this want, and should be in the hands of every intelligent family. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

SEVERAL persons examining a photograph, one says, "How perfect the eyes!" another, "How soft the shadows, and how well revived the features!" while the three exclaim, "Observe the rich folds in the draperies!" It is almost needless to say the Photograph was made by B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. Co.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to
G. W. JENKINS,
No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

PAULUS, THE HATTER,
Beats them all,
Southeast corner Second and South.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & Co., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.—A large and desirable assortment of these goods, at all prices, and of beautiful designs, is now offered by John M. Finn, Arch and Seventh streets.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

TRY our Yankee Buns.
MORSE & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET. SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BEST.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents
1.	Cures FEVERS, Congestions, and Inflammations.	25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3.	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants.	25
4.	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults.	25
5.	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic.	25
6.	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting.	25
7.	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis.	25
8.	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains.	25
9.	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo.	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness.	25
11.	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods.	25
12.	" FEMALE Difficulties.	25
13.	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing.	25
14.	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	25
15.	" RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains.	25
16.	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever—old Agues.	50
17.	" PILES, internal or external, blind or bleeding.	50
18.	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19.	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza.	50
20.	" WHOOPING-COUGH or Spasmodic Coughs.	50
21.	" ASTHMA, oppressed, difficult Breathing.	50
22.	" EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing.	50
23.	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings.	50
24.	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness.	50
25.	" DROPSY, and scanty Secretions.	50
26.	" SEA-Sickness, or sickness from riding.	50
27.	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi.	50
28.	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges.	100
29.	" SORE Mouth or Canker.	50
30.	" URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed.	50
31.	" PAINFUL Periods even with Spasms.	50
32.	" SUFFERINGS at change of life.	100
33.	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance.	100
34.	" DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat.	50

FAMILY CASES—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case, and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco, and book, $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS—Mahogany cases, 10 vials $16. Single vials, with directions, $1.

These Remedies by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw3

AMUSEMENTS.

BETTING BOY'S CAREER AT CITY MUSEUM Theatre To-Night, Callowhill, below Fifth street.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-DAY, GRAND MATINEE—CRISPINO.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.
On MONDAY EVENING, October 29,
only night or Gounod's celebrated Opera,
FAUST. FAUST.
which will be produced in a style never before approached in Philadelphia, with
ENTIRELY NEW AND COSTLY DRESSES,
APPOINTMENTS AND PROPERTIES,
MILITARY BAND,
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE,
and the following most extraordinary cast:
UNEQUALLED ON THE OPERATIC STAGE:
MISS C. L. KELLOGG
in her unrivalled character of Marguerita;
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI,
for the first and only time, in his great role of Faust:
MAD'LLE. STELLA BONHEUR
as Siebel (her first appearance in Philadelphia).
SIGNOR BALLINI,
in order to give strength to the cast, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI
in his great character of Mephistophiles;
SIGNOR FOSSATI
in the role of Wagner.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, October 30, at 8, by universal desire,
AND POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME,
the brilliantly successful Opera,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
ONLY NIGHT OF
MEYERBEER'S IMMORTAL MASTERWORK,
THE HUGUENOTS,
WITH UNEQUALLED SPLENDOR,
And a most extraordinary cast, including
THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences
THIS MORNING,
at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 632 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

OPENING NIGHT, CITY MUSEUM, Callowhill, below Fifth street.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS EVENING,
DION BOUCICAULT'S
Beautiful Drama, in five acts, entitled
JANET PRIDE.
JANET PRIDE.
JANET PRIDE.
JANET PRIDE.
JANET PRIDE.
JANET PRIDE.
To conclude with
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO GERMANTOWN?
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 31,
First appearance here of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his great impersonation,
RIP VAN WINKLE.

THE GREAT SENSATION DRAMA, BETTING BOY'S Career, City Museum, Saturday Evening, October 27th.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
THE FAST FAMILY STILL TRIUMPHANT.
DOUBLE BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
TWELFTH NIGHT OF THE FAST FAMILY.
MRS. JOHN DREW
AS THE RICH WIDOW,
TO NIGHT (Saturday), October 27,
THE FAST FAMILY,
with its grand scenery and great cast.
To conclude with the new Drama,
OUR CHILDREN MAY;
OR, THE LAST APPEAL,
by the Full Dramatic Company.
In Rehearsal, WOMEN WILL TALK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. This (Saturday) EVENING, October 27,
TWELFTH NIGHT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his popular impersonation of
THE STRANGER,
in Kotzebue's pathetic Play of
THE STRANGER;
OR, MISANTHROPY AND REPENTANCE.
Miss SUSAN DENIN.....as.....Mrs. Haller
To conclude with the Drama, in three acts, of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar de Bazan.....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
Lessee.....Mr. J. K. MURPHY
Stage Manager.....ROBERT JONES
Business Agent.....J. C. McCORMACK
The Management respectfully announce that this popular establishment having been entirely REMODELLED, DECORATED, AND UPHOLSTERED,
WILL OPEN FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
Will Open for the Fall and Winter Season,
Will Open for the Fall and Winter Season,
Will Open for the Fall and Winter Season,
With a full and efficient Company, selected from the principal Theatres in the country, and comprising among its members the names of
MR. J. DELAFIELD,
MR. J. DELAFIELD,
MR. J. DELAFIELD,
MR. J. DELAFIELD,
MR. J. DELAFIELD,
from the London and Provincial Theatres—his first appearance in this country.
MR. F. WREN, MR. D. REILLEY,
MR. CHIPP, MR. P. BYRNE,
MR. PIKEMAN, MR. J. DURIVAGE,
Messrs. BRELSFORD, ST. CLAIR, LEWIS ROBERTS, SMITH, and ROBERTS JONES,
MISS IMOGENE TRACEY,
MISS VIOLA PLUNKETT,
MRS. H. F. GRATTAN,
MISS FANNY THOMPSON,
The fascinating Diseuse,
Miss NELLIE VALE,
MISS J. DURIVAGE,
and a Corps de Ballet, consisting of
MISSES KATE HAMILTON,
HATTIE HENDERSON,
CLARK, ASHTON, WEBBER, GALLAGHER,
HARRIS, Etc., Etc.
A SPLENDID ORCHESTRA
has also been engaged under the direction of
MR. A. S. HERZER.
Scenic Artist.....Mr. A. Wiser
Machinist.....Mr. W. B. Murphy
Property Man.....Mr. Nugent
Prompter.....Mr. Roberts
Gas Engineer.....Mr. F. Hess
The Management are pleased to announce an engagement with the celebrated artiste,
MISS ANNIE HOWE,
from the London Theatres, who will make her first appearance in America on
SATURDAY EVENING, October 27,
in the great sensational Drama entitled
THE BETTING BOY'S CAREER.
ROWLEY FRANKS, the Betting Boy, Miss ANNIE HOWE
COLONEL LYLE.....Mr. I. DELAFIELD
Stable Joe.....Mr. F. Wren
Green Coatman.....Mr. J. Durivage
Martin Robb.....Mr. D. Reilly
Old Frank.....Mr. Chipp
Stephen.....P. Byrne
Mixon.....Brelsford
Sir Thomas Hall.....St. Clair
Policeman.....Lewis
Judge.....Pikeman
Dobie.....Miss Imogene Tracey
Mrs. Franks.....Mrs. H. F. Grattan
Nellie Lyle.....Viola Plunkett
Miss Franks.....Fanny Thompson
Officers, Gamblers, etc.
During the evening the Orchestra will execute several selections from popular composers.
ETHIOPIAN MEDLEY DANCE,
MISS FANNY THOMPSON
The performance will conclude with the screaming farce called
SWIGG'S MISHAP.
Rosette (with song).....Miss Imogene Tracey
Dame Glib.....Mrs. B. F. Grattan
Swigg.....Mr. F. Wren
Wallace.....Mr. P. Byrne
Baillie.....Brelsford
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet.....50 cents
Orchestra Chairs.....50 cents
Gallery.....15 cents
Private Boxes.....$3 and $5
Single seats in Private Box.....75 cents
Doors open at 7 P. M., and the curtain will rise precisely at ½ to 8
The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. where seats may be secured
An efficient police force has been engaged, and the strictest order will be enforced.
In preparation,
ANOTHER SENSATION DRAMA. 10 25

GO TO THE CITY MUSEUM, TO-NIGHT. Callowhill street.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—KATE FISHER AND EL NINO EDDIE.
THIS (Saturday), October 27,
LAST MAZEPPA MATINEE.
IMMENSE SATURDAY NIGHT BILL
THE FRENCH SPY AND MAZEPPA. 1t

MRS. ANNIE HOWE, AT CITY MUSEUM Theatre, This Evening.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREE, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

I'LL BET ON THE BOY, AT THE CITY MUseum, Saturday Evening, October 27th.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GO AND SEE THE BETTING BOY, AT THE City Museum, SATURDAY EVENING, October 27.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise impar's health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

GO AND SEE THE BETTING BOY, AT THE City Museum, SATURDAY EVENING, October 27.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

I'LL BET ON THE BOY, AT THE CITY MUseum, SATURDAY EVENING, October 27.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2 18

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.
N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-doors sales. B. SCOTT, Jr.

FINE PROOF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.
On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
29th, 30th, and 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, will be sold 225 fine framed steel engravings, chromos, colored lithographs, etc. etc., carefully selected from the great modern artists. [10 21 7t

MODERN OIL PAINTINGS
On Monday Evening,
November 5 at 7½ o'clock at Scott's Art Gallery, a valuable collection of modern oil paintings. [10 24 11t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
518§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

I'LL BET ON THE BOY, AT THE CITY MUseum, SATURDAY EVENING, October 27.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
WILL OPEN ON 26th, 27th, and 29th inst., A CHOICE LOT OF PATTERNS OF CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market, just received per steamer "Manhattan." 9 4 3mrp

THE NEW COMPANY, AT THE CITY MUseum, SATURDAY EVENING, October 27.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

THE GREAT SENSATION DRAMA, BETting Boy's Career, City Museum, SATURDAY EVENING, October 27.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE GRANDEST ART PROJECT OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

ITS SUCCESS MORE DECIDED THAN EVER.

Subscriptions Pouring in from Every Quarter of the United States and the Canadas.

The End Rapidly Approaching.

Mr. Crosby has been Repeatedly Endorsed by his Leading Fellow-Citizens.

FIRST GRAND PREMIUM
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.
Cost of Erection and Actual Value,
$600,000.

The remaining premiums consist of
Over Three Hundred Splendid Oil Paintings,
Consisting of the grandest collection of legitimately American Works of Art, by the Leading Artists in the United States ever for exhibition or sale at any one period offered to the public, and comprising
THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. CROSBY.

Price of Shares, - - $5 00
A Magnificent Steel Engraving will be Given to Each Purchaser of a Share.

THE CHROMOGRAPH,
"THE AMERICAN AUTUMN,"
Will speedily be ready for delivery.

SPECIAL CARD.
THE CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift Concerts which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House without the authority or consent of the proprietors.
Subscription Books will remain open for a short time only at the Galleries,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street,
And also at the down-town
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 607 CHESNUT Street,
NEW BULLETIN BUILDING.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING
AT BOTH OFFICES.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
CROPSEY'S GREAT PAINTING, ENTITLED
"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN,"
VALUE $6000.
JUST ARRIVED, AND NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, with a collection of a number of the premium Paintings of the Association, at
THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY
(F. GABRYLEWITZ, PROPRIETOR),
No. 1305 CHESNUT STREET.
This is the finest Gallery, and the most elegantly fitted up of any in the city, and is a most fashionable resort.

T. B. PUGH,
AGENT FOR THE ASSOCIATION.
N. B.—For further particulars and description of the various prices, see published Catalogue. [10 10 w4t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
5 10 § CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them, at G. W. LOOMIS',
10 9 1m] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GREAT SENSATION DRAMA, BETting Boy's Career, City Museum, SATURDAY EVENING, October 27.

TO SPORTSMEN.
A gentleman having no further use for
A PAIR OF YOUNG THOROUGHBRED SETTERS,
Is desirous of disposing of the same.
INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE. (10 24 6t4p

GO AND SEE THE BETTING BOY, AT THE City Museum, Saturday Evening, October 27th.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—PURSE, $1500.
There will be an exhibition on MONDAY, October 29, of the celebrated horses "Dexter," "Patchem," and the pacing mare "Polly Ann," for a purse of $1500. Mile heats 3 in 5, to harness. Horses to start at half-past 2 o'clock, good day and good track.
B. Dobie enters Br. G., "Dexter."
J. L. Eoff enters B. S. "George M. Patchem, Jr.".
W. H. Dobie enters Sb. M. "Polly Ann."
Admission, $1. 10 24 4t

GO TO CITY MUSEUM AND SEE BETTING Boy Career.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

THE NEW COMPANY, AT THE CITY MUseum, SATURDAY EVENING, October 27.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of character, with advice on business, health, education, etc., given daily, by
J. L. CAPEN
9 1 stuthsmrp at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

GO TO THE RACES AT CITY MUSEUM, Callowhill street.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
4 18 w1m H. DIXON
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

WHO BETS ON THE BOY'S CAREER, AT City Museum?

POCKET BOOKS OF OUR OWN AND THE most celebrated English, German, and French manufacture, at MOSS & CO.'s, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 w2t

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1866.
Proposals for building a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.
Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New York.
Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.
Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October instant, at noon, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.
The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, in the amount of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified of the same.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
10 12 12t Brevet Major-General.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ARMY BLANKETS.—
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1866.
Will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.,
FIFTY THOUSAND (MORE OR LESS) UNITED STATES ARMY BLANKETS,
new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and at this office.
ALSO,
5193 pairs BUCK-SKIN GLOVES,
2649 " WOOLLEN MITTENS.
TERMS OF S

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1866.

The Centenary of American Methodism. JUST one hundred years ago the present month, Philip Embury, the founder of American Methodism, preached his first sermon in this country. It was delivered in his own hired house, in what is now known as "City Hall Place," New York, and in the presence of a congregation consisting of *four persons*. Such was the humble beginning in the United States of a denomination that has to-day twenty thousand churches, thirty thousand preachers, and two millions of communicants. It is the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of this event that has thrown the Methodist denomination in this city and throughout the country into a state of unusual activity and excitement, and has developed an enthusiasm in all its assemblages, from the local prayer and class-meeting to the great congregation, hitherto unparalleled in the history of religious bodies.

In 1739 Wesley and his coadjutors first set in motion throughout Great Britain this system, which is now world-wide in its name and fame. One hundred years subsequently that event was duly celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic. The present jubilee, however, as we have said, refers to the origin of Methodism in America. In 1766, Philip Embury, a local preacher from Ireland, began to preach, and formed a "class" in New York; and about the same time, another preacher, named Strawbridge, founded societies in Maryland. In October, 1771, two missionaries from the English Wesleyan body, Messrs. Boardman and Pillmore, landed in this city, and entered on the work of preaching wherever an open door was found. In 1773, a Conference was held in Philadelphia, consisting of ten preachers, the number of church members then being less than twelve hundred.

After the Revolution, which greatly retarded their operations, the work began to spread with astonishing rapidity, and converts were multiplied on every hand. The "Methodist Episcopal Church" was formally organized in 1784, with Bishops Coke and Asbury at the head; and from that period to the present, the General Conference has met every four years, giving law and order to the vast ecclesiastical machinery which, in its network of instrumentalities, has covered the land, and grown up with the development of the new nation to its present colossal proportions.

Glancing over the last census, the astonishing fact appears that Methodism to-day, in its chief and minor branches, embracing nearly thirty thousand local and regular ministers, its two millions of communicants, its twenty thousand churches, valued at $33,000,000, with accommodations for over six millions of worshippers, and including one-fifth of the entire population of the country, stands preeminently forward as the leading religious body in this nation. In addition to its ministerial force, we find about one million-and-a-half children numbered in its fourteen thousand Sabbath Schools, of whom it is reported about twenty thousand are converted annually, and received into communion with the Church.

The Methodist Discipline is a marvel of sagacious counsel and contrivance for the government of this immense family. The "Book Concerns," with their branches, the *Advocates*, periodicals, and publishing interests of the denomination, surpass anything of the kind in the world. We are nearly bewildered by the array of figures and facts which their annual statistics set before us, and which almost vindicate the truth of the statement that "Methodism is the grandest achievement of the nineteenth century."

All, or nearly all, the other existing denominations of Christians had an existence—some of them one hundred and some one hundred and fifty years—before Methodism in America was born, yet she has far outstripped every competitor in the work of evangelization. Struggling with poverty, without pomp or patronage, her self-sacrificing itinerants have traversed the continent, fording its rivers, climbing its mountains, threading its valleys, and ever telling the glad story of the Cross. Her laurels have been richly earned, and are meekly worn.

We cannot in this article even hint at half the prominent objects which a consideration of the subject of American Methodism brings to view. No feature of this wonderful system is more hopeful for a brilliant and prosperous future than its educational institutions. Of colleges and universities Methodism now numbers twenty-three, with about five thousand students. Added to this, they have eighty-four seminaries of respectable grade, embracing about six hundred instructors and from eighteen to twenty thousand pupils.

About ten millions are annually raised and expended by this "household of faith" in support of the ministry, the Church, and benevolent institutions, of which the American Bible Society receives its due proportion.

It was wisely arranged that while the great heart of Methodism should be filled and thrilled with congratulations and devout emotions for the results, under God, of the first hundred years of its toil, the people should be permitted to "bring an offering," a great, grand thank-offering, and lay it on their altars for consecrated use in the opening future. At first it was suggested that a million of dollars might be raised; then som argued for two, others *five* millions, and it is now settled and conceded that this sum will be the minimum. It is indeed probable, at the rate some churches and individuals are going, that the aggregate will be nearer *ten* than five millions.

Various objects have been designated as the beneficiaries of this great movement. To Ireland, the mother-country, a large sum will be returned, to be used there in the cause of education and missions. A fund will be created for educational purposes in this country. A Mission House will be erected in New York, to stand as a monument, a Methodist Westminster Abbey, and tell the "generations following" the story of their fathers' love and liberality. Colleges will receive liberal endowment, and new institutions will spring up in every central and needed locality as the result of this year's celebration.

The chief object before the churches of this city, and towards which most of their offerings will naturally flow, is the long and widely renowned Dickinson College, located in the beautiful borough of Carlisle, Pa. Many beyond the immediate pale of the denomination will doubtless be glad to share in the effort to liberally endow this well-known institution, and thus give a new impulse to its noble work.

Methodism has furnished this and other lands many notable names in Church and State. Her bishops are men of rare administrative talent. Her preachers are earnest, eloquent, and successful. Her system is one of wise adaptation and of wonderful vigor; and from the standpoint of the present, who can look forward another century without the conviction and hope that she is destined to play a most important part, not only in the elevation, instruction, and Christianization of the multiplying millions who shall inhabit our own country, but also in the evangelization of the whole world?

Secretary and Clerk of the Legislature. WE are glad to see so general a feeling among the Republican party in favor of the re-election of A. W. Benedict, Esq., as Clerk of the House, and G. W. Hammersley, Esq., as Secretary of the Senate of the State. Both these gentlemen have been acting for months as Secretaries of the State Central Committee, and in that position, at once the most thankless and most arduous of the campaign, have acquitted themselves with fidelity and success. The importance of having a well-constituted Committee cannot be overestimated. Upon it depends the management of the campaign. All the forces of the party must be directed, controlled, and turned into the proper and most effective channel. Years of experience, as well as an enthusiasm in the cause, have well qualified Messrs. Benedict and Hammersley for the task; and they have so far exerted their utmost as to receive the public mention of that most efficient of Chairmen, Colonel Frank Jordan.

They have been for the past few years in the positions of Clerk and Secretary to our Legislature, and by ability and a familiarity with the routine of parliamentary duties, have well merited the compliment of a re-election. There seems to be not the slightest doubt but that they will once more fill their old posts, as their removal would retard the business of the session, and lose the State two faithful servants and the Legislature two of the most efficient officers which have ever worked in its halls.

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE.—The latest file of the London *Times* received here contains a lengthy editorial on the result of the elections in October, and states that the principal objection, on the part of the South, is because if adopted, one of its provisions "disqualifies from citizenship every one who served in the Rebellion, from General Lee to the youngest drummer boy." This is a fair specimen of the intelligence of Great Britain in American affairs. The leading journal of the kingdom does not understand the simplest provisions of the great question of our land. Every child in America knows that the Constitutional amendment does not disqualify any of the Rebels, except such as entered the Rebellion after having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. As it is not customary for us to administer such an oath to such persons as are suited for drummer boys, nor yet to private citizens, it will be seen that only such United States officers as entered the Confederacy and became perjurers as well as traitors are excluded.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

NO. V.

The last of the series of the Bateman Concerts was given last evening at Musical Fund Hall, in the presence of a large audience. The great appreciation in which the performers were held was manifested in the most decided manner, and all present evidently regretted that this was the last opportunity to hear this fine company—a better than which has, perhaps, never appeared in Philadelphia in a series of miscellaneous concerts.

It may be proper here to state that extra credit is to be given to each of the vocal performers, because they were distinguishing themselves at a *concert*, and not at an opera. It is much more difficult to sing well at a miscellaneous concert than opera; that is, a single voice cannot present itself with the same claim to popular favor, because it has not got the same assistance. We mean by that, that in an opera the singer has certain indispensable concomitant surroundings, such as fine scenery, his assigned part in the plot of the play, novel and appropriate stage effects, a good orchestra accompaniment, and many other advantages which we could name. Each and all of these tend to assist the singer, and the consequence is, the voice appears to much greater advantage. Of course, if the singer is not perfect and exact in musical time and other essentialities, he or she could not sing in an opera at all, although the same party might sing a ballad, or even an operatic aria, in a concert room quite acceptably, for the reason that, with a piano accompaniment, a defect as to time can be screened, whilst, with an orchestra, it cannot, without it might be confined within a single bar. We therefore repeat what we have above stated as to the relative merits of concert singing and the opera.

Madame Parepa has been a great favorite since the evening of her *debut* here. Last night she almost excelled herself, and received a perfect ovation of applause. She commenced with the cavatina from *Semiramide*, entitled "Bell Raggio," and sang it in magnificent style. On an *encore* she gave an English song, "Happy Thoughts come o'er me Stealing," in a clear, rich voice, and much musical expression. Her lower notes are fully equal to other parts of her register, and this is the more surprising because of being a prima soprano of great and lofty range, and having immense powers of duration upon a *sostenuto*, or a holding, protracted passage. The audience were greatly pleased also with the song she sang in the second part, "By-and-by I'll Come Again" (significant and appropriate words!), and with the encore, "Five O'clock in the Morning," two pieces of an extraordinary grade of composition, but gloriously sung.

The principal gem of the evening performance was the duett with Signor Brignoli, "Per Valli." It was much better than upon previous occasions, Brignoli never singing better. He was also equally good in his solo "La mia Letizia," from *Lombardi*, a piece evidently a favorite of his own.

Signor Fortuna and Signor Ferranti were both excellent, especially the latter. No better bassobuffo need be required than him. He accents his words, and applies his very expressive and humorous gesticulations, with proper and becoming effect, without descending to low and unbecoming buffoonery.

Mr. Mil's performed his fantasia, "Midsummer Night's Dream," with some new features, and his digitals were brought into full power of execution in the brilliant cadences and succession of rapid trills marking the finale of the piece. The "Caprice Fantastique" of Carl Rosa on the violin was a fine feature of the performance, and displayed to advantage the talent of this young and justly popular performer.

This excellent troupe have, therefore, bade us adieu, and ere the time this paper is in the hands of the reader, they are likely landed in New York, for which city they started this morning.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Verdi's masterpiece was given last evening at the Academy of Music, to a very large and fashionable audience, probably the finest of the season. We have never seen *Ernani* (generally heavy) presented in such an admirable style. Each artist vied with the other in the spirited and tasteful performance of their respective *roles*. Sennora Carmen Poch achieved a perfect success, and was most vociferously applauded throughout the execution of her arduous *role*. Mazzoleni was in excellent voice, and acted with good taste. Beilini was really superb, and Antonucci was even better than usual. So complete was the success, that *Ernani* was universally voted the triumph of the season.

An extraordinary incident occurred last evening, which we record with pleasure. When the curtain fell on the third act of the opera, the popular *encore* was perfectly deafening, and continued until the curtain was raised again, and almost the entire act was repeated by the artists, amid the wildest enthusiasm.

On Monday evening, *Faust*, by Gounod.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ METHODIST CENTENARY.—A CARD.—There are in this city a great many persons, not in actual communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, who are its earnest friends, and would be glad to have an opportunity of testifying their regard. The object of this card is to let such friendly persons know that the Methodist Episcopal Church is now celebrating its centenary by religious services, and gifts and offerings for the advancement of religion.

In this city the Methodist churches are making a special and earnest effort by "thank offerings" to endow Dickinson College, located at Carlisle Pennsylvania. We cannot doubt that many of the sons of Methodism, now in other branches of the church, with a number of others who appreciate her mission, especially to the masses, will be happy to send in an offering when they learn how it may be done.

To such we extend our greetings, and invite them to send contributions to Rev. S. W. THOMAS, No. 1013 ARCH St., or to any of the Methodist pastors. 10 27 6t

☞ A CENTENARY JUBILEE MEETING of the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at WESLEY M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH Street, below WALNUT, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 30th instant, at 3 o'clock.

A general attendance is invited.

W. J. PAXSON, for Committee.

☞ FREE SERVICE AND A FREE GOSPEL preached To-morrow, and every Sabbath Evening, in the GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GIRARD Avenue above Sixteenth Street. The Pastor, Rev. F. L. ROBBINS, will preach To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, on the "Temptation of Jesus." All seats free.

☞ TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday School Centenary Celebration at 2½ o'clock, To-morrow afternoon. Speakers, BISHOP SIMPSON, Rev. B. H. NADAL, D. D., and WILLIAM H. THAW, Esq. Exercises by the children.

☞ PREACHING IN ZION M. E. CHURCH, BROWN Street, above Fourth, on Sabbath Morning next, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, by Rev. J. P. HAMER; at 3 o'clock, Rev. R. H. DYSON; at 7½ o'clock, R. H. GIBBS. A collection will be taken during the day.

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PREBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Preaching by Rev. E. H. NEVIN at 10½ A. M. Sermon at 7½ P. M., on "Profanity." Strangers made welcome.

☞ "CLINTON STREET CHURCH," TENTH, below Spruce street (Rev. Dr. March) will be open for Divine service on To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. G. PELIZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

☞ CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Service Sabbath Afternoon, 3½ o'clock. Worship every Tuesday night, 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room. All invited.

☞ GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HENRY E. DWIGHT.

☞ REV. C. B. OAKLEY WILL PREACH in GREEN HALL, S. E. corner SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow Afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

☞ REV. W. W. NEWELL (UNITARIAN) will preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ Evening.

☞ NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Master.—Sabbath Morning, 10½ o'clock, preaching by Rev. Dr. COLE; also in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Public invited.

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—The Pastor, Rev. E. E. BEADLE, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—CENTENARY services on Sunday next, at 10 A. M. At 2 P. M. Sunday School meeting. Singing by the children, addresses etc.

☞ UNION M. E. CHURCH, OCTOBER 28.—Rev. JAMES NEILL, at 10½ A. M. Rev. G. A. CARROW, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

☞ WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by Rev. J. E. ANNAN, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER AS PRINCIPAL for the Davidson School, Twenty-seventh Ward. Apply to the Committee, at Commissioners' Hall, West Philadelphia, on MONDAY, October 29, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Diploma and Certificate required.

S. BUIST, Chairman.

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I'LL BET ON THE BOY, AT THE CITY MUSEUM, SATURDAY EVENING, October 27.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OUR NEW HOUSE;

Or, Pleasures of House-Hunting.

A HUMOROUS LECTURE on the above subject will be delivered by

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE,

AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, November 1, 1866,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Reserved seats, 50 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, under the auspices of the Philalethean Library Association. 1t*

☞ COVENANT LODGE, NO. 114, I. O. of O. F.—The members are particularly requested to meet at the Hall, SIXTH and CRESSON Streets, on MONDAY MORNING next the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, P. G. FRANCIS F. WOLGAMUTH.

1t* J. W. BROWN, Secretary.

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2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painters' Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weaknesses. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

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Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Bioliey Cassimeres.

BOYS' WEAR.

All-Wool Cassimeres, $1.
Handsome Neat Styles, $1·25.
Very Heavy Dark Styles, $1·25.
Fine Light Weight and Colors, $1·50.
Cadet Grey, all shades.
Boys' Overcoatings.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,

10 27 s6t

BLANKETS.

TWO THOUSAND PAIRS.

All-Wool Blankets, $5.
200 Pairs Large Heavy, $6.
200 Extra Weight and Size, $8.
Large Fine Red Blankets, $10.
Fine Huron Blankets, $15.
Extra Large Size and Heavy, $20.

CRADLE BLANKETS.
CRIB BLANKETS.
GREY BLANKETS.
BROWN BLANKETS.

WORSTED COVERLETS.
COMFORTABLES.
COLORED BED SPREADS.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
ALLENDALE QUILTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

10 27 s6t

BLANKETS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO

BARGAINS OPEN THIS DAY

1 case BALMORAL SKIRTS, black and grey, $2.
2 cases very superior SKIRTS, at $2 50.
1 case Honey-comb BRIDAL QUILTS.
1 bale yard wide SHAKER FLANNELS, 62½c.
Heavy red-whited FLANNELS, 40 cents.
Good Scarlet FLANNELS, 31½ cents.

SILKS! SILKS!

Heavy Black GROS GRAINS for $2.
10 pieces POULT DE SOIE, all the new Shades, $2.
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS from auction, a great bargain.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

Elegant French CLOAKINGS, from late auctions.
Handsome CLOTHS, medium prices.
Single and double-width CLOTHS, from $2 to $5.

BLANKETS.

HAVE NOW OPEN SOME GREAT BARGAINS.

Fine BLANKETS, cheaper than at any time during the season.

Twenty-five cases all sizes and weights, from $5 to $20 per pair.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

8 1 3m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE CITY PULPITS TO-MORROW.—There will be preaching at the principal city churches to-morrow, as follows:—

Baptist.—Rev. N. Judson Clark, at Eleventh Church, Twelfth street, above Race, morning and evening.

Rev. Dr. Cole, at the North Church, Eighth street, above Master, morning and evening.

Rev. R. Jeffrey, D. D., at the Fourth Church, morning and evening.

Rev. G. W. Showman, at the Free Will Church, Eighth and Parrish streets, morning and evening.

Rev. C. A. Feltz, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chestnut street, west of Eighteenth, morning and evening.

Methodist.—Rev. Bishop Simpson, at St Paul's Church, Catharine street, above Sixth, in the morning.

Rev. Anthony Atwood, at same place, in the evening.

Rev. J. Dickerson, at St. John's Church, in the morning. Centenary love-feast in the evening.

Rev. James Neill, at Union Church, Fourth street, above Market, in the morning.

Rev. G. D Carrow, D. D., at the same place, in the evening.

Rev. S. Halstead, at Tabernacle Church, Eleventh street, above Jefferson, morning and evening.

Rev. M. H. Sisty, at Bloam Church, Otis street, above Girard avenue, in the morning.

Rev. T. K. Peterson, at the same place, in the evening. Revival meetings every evening next week.

Rev. General S. Matlack, at Second Street Church, in the evening. Centenary services at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Rev. William Cooper, D. D., at Cohocksink Church, in the morning.

Rev. C. F. Stemman, at the same place, in the evening.

Rev. G. D. Carrow, at Frankford Church, at 10 A. M.

Rev. Professor J. J. Reed, at the same place, at 7 P. M.

Centenary Jubilee Meeting at the Western Church, Twentieth street, below Walnut, at 2 P. M.

Presbyterian.—Rev. John Moore, at the South Church, Third and Redwood streets, morning and evening. Fifteenth anniversary at 2½ P. M.

Rev. Samuel W. Crawford, D. D., at First Reformed Church, Broad street, below Spruce, in the evening.

Rev. E. H. Nevin, at the West Arch Street Church, corner of Eighteenth, morning and evening.

Rev Irving L. Beman, at Logan Square Church, Twentieth and Vine streets, morning and evening.

Rev. Henry E Dwight, at the Second Church, Tulpehocken and Green streets, Germantown, morning and evening.

Rev. E. R Beadle, D. D., at the Second Presbyterian Church, Seventh street, below Arch, morning and evening.

Rev. R. W. Henry, D. D., at the North Church, Sixth street, above Green, morning and evening.

Rev. Richard Mallery, at South Street Church, above Eleventh, in the morning.

Rev. F. L. Robbins, at Green Hill Church, Girard avenue, above Sixteenth street, in the evening.

Rev. A. M Jelly, at the Richmond Church, morning and evening.

Congregational—Rev. George W. Smiley, D. D., at the Second Church, Eleventh and Wood streets, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Rev. Frank Russell, at Plymouth Church, Hall on Ridge avenue, below Jefferson street, morning and evening.

Episcopal.—Rev. J. W. Bonham, at Church of the Intercessor, Spring Garden street, below Broad, in the evening.

Rev. Mr. Karcher, at St. Jude's Church, Franklin street, above Brown, in the morning. The church will then be reopened, the repairs having been completed

Rev. Dr Morton, at the same place, in the evening.

Rev. Wolcott Calkins, at Calvary Church, Fifteenth and Locust streets, in the evening, on the "Life and Character of the late M W. Baldwin."

Reformed Dutch.—Rev. C. Collins, at the First Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets, morning and evening

Rev. J. W. Schenck, at the Third Church, Tenth and Filbert streets, morning and evening.

Catholic.—The Very Reverend Dr. Moriarty, at the Church of St. Augustine, Fourth street, below Vine, in the morning.

Swedenborgian.—Rev. B. F. Barrett, at the Church corner of Broad and Brandywine streets, morning and evening.

Lutheran.—Rev. E W. Hutter, at the New Street Church, in the evening.

Rev. F. Knueletter, at St. Peter's Church, Christian street, below Sixth, in the morning.

Rev. F. P. Mayer, at the Messiah Church, morning and evening.

Rev N. M. Price, at the Lutherbaum Church, No 1527 N. Twelfth street, morning and evening.

Rev N. M. Price, at the Wagner Free Institute, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Universalist—Rev. James Shrigley, at Second Church, Eighth street, above Noble, in the evening.

Moravian.—Rev. A. S. Hoffman, at chapel, sixth and Girard avenue, in the morning.

Independent.—Rev. John Chambers, at the First Church, Broad and Sansom streets, at 3½ P. M. 'How the True Followers of Christ Live."

French Services.—Rev. D. Coussirat, at the French Evangelical Church, seventh and Spruce, morning and evening.

Rev. H. Mauney, at 'Eglise de Christ," No. 1009 Chesnut street, morning and evening.

Union Services.—Rev. H. S. Hoffman, at Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets, at 3½ P. M.

Union prayer-meeting at South sStreet Presbyterian Church, above Eleventh, at 7½ P. M.

Miscellaneous Services.—Elder J. H. Burbank, at Zion Church, Christian street, below Sixth, at 3 P. M.

Rev. J. G. Wilson, at the church on Marlborough street, in the morning.

Rev J. G. Annan, at Westminster Church, Broad and Fitzwater streets, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Rev. Dr. Stork, at hall Broad and Arch streets, morning and evening

Elder William Stuart, at S. E. corner Ninth and Spring Garden streets, in the morning.

Elder P. H. Furbank, at the same place, in the evening.

Missionary Services, Etc—Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D D., Rev. James Moore, and others, in behalf of the Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society, at the Penn Presbyterian Church, Tenth street, near Girard avenue, at 7½ P. M.

North City Home Mission—Rev. James McGowan at Calvary, in the morning; Rev. Mr Toland at North Penn, in the evening; Rev. Dr Sendering at Mount Olivet, in the evening; Rev. J. S. Smith at Morris City, in the evening.

Thirty-third anniversary of the Bishop White Prayer-Book Society, at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, in the evening. Addresses by Right Rev. Bishop Payne, Rev. George Leeds, D.D., Rev. Phillips Brooks, and Rev. Richard Newton, D D.

Sunday School Services.—Centenary celebration at Centennial M. E. Church, 2 P. M. Addresses by Rev. S. C. Woodward and others.

Centenary celebration at Trinity M E. Church, 2½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. B. H. Nadal, D.D., and William H. Thaw, Esq.

Centenary celebration at Ebenezer M. E. Church, at 3 P. M.

Centenary celebration at Twelfth Street M. E. Church, corner of Orden street, at 2½ P. M.

Centenary celebration at St. George's M. E. Church, at 2½ P. M.

Centenary celebration at Frankford M. E. Church, at 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Carrow and Professor J. J. Reed.

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the School of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Sixteenth and Sansom streets, at 3 P. M.

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sabbath School of Calvary Church, Fifth street, below Carpenter, at 2½ P. M.

SOLDIERS, ATTEND!—The soldiers of Pennsylvania, their widows and orphans, can have all their claims for arrears of pay, bounty, and pensions pressed to a settlement with the general Government, by applying by letter, or in person, to the Pennsylvania State Agency, at No. 433 N. Eleventh street, Washington D. C. For this service no charge whatever will be exacted. Colonel Frank Jordan, the Military Agent of the State, is in charge of the agency. The earnest and honest manner in which he conducted the late campaign in this State, as Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, gained him hosts of friends, from the Delaware to the Allegheny. The soldiers of the State can rest assured that their best interests will not be permitted to suffer neglect, if once placed in his hands.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.—There was quite an interesting spectacle before his Honor the Mayor this morning, as he held his usual levee. It was that of a young woman in male attire, who had been arrested on a charge of highway robbery, in connection with an accomplice. The robbery, or attempt at robbery, took place some time since in the untrequented part of the city in the neighborhood known as the Neck.

The victim in the case was a Catholic priest, who was robbed of some fifteen dollars by the ruffians. It appears that the priest was, by-the-by, the same functionary who attended the murderer Probst during his last moments. The priest thought he recognized the two prisoners as the ones who were engaged in the attack upon him, but could not swear to their positive identity. They gave a very straight and connected account of themselves.

It appears that the young woman, who for some time past has been leading a dissolute life, is of a very respectable family. She has been living with the fellow who was taken with her, and always passed as a male friend of his.

She was very well disguised, and with her short hair and rough face would have deceived any casual observer into the idea that she was what she appeared to be. She was attired in a long, snabby, well-worn overcoat of the "Shanghai" order, a pair of heht pepper and salt pants, and long heavy boots, into which the bottom of her pants was thrust.

She very evidently seemed to feel ashamed of her state, as she hung her head as the crowd gathered around her, and colored crimson. There being no positive evidence against them, they were held by the Mayor for a further hearing.

WILL THE BOARD OF HEALTH LOOK INTO THIS MATTER?—At No. 801 Race street there is a large tenement-house. The back-houses of this establishment have been filled to overflowing for some time past, as we are assured by a physician residing and practising in the neighborhood, and the landlord refuses, or at least neglects, to have them cleaned. The water was also stopped some three months ago, and the landlord, it is said, refuses to have it put on again on account of the alleged great expense. During the past six weeks there have been five deaths in the families residing on the premises, several of which deaths, if not all of them, were the results of the accumulated filth and the stench arising therefrom.

Complaints have been made to the Board of Health three several times, but no attention, it is said, has been paid to them by those custodians of the city's health. If this is the case we hope they will proceed without further delay to investigate the matter, and to apply such summary remedies as are in their power. The cholera has not yet disappeared from the city, and for that reason alone the subject should receive prompt attention.

ON SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.—Yesterday afternoon August Johns was arrested on a suspicion of committing a burglary. A warrant was issued against him, and his house, No. 154 Green street, was searched. While the officers were engaged in the house, Johns ran out back and jumped over the fence. He was pursued and was captured by Officer W. H. Myers, Constable of the Twelfth Ward, and Officer Hauck. He is accused of robbing the dwelling of Joseph Mills, No. 461 N. Fifth street. The following goods were taken and are now at Alderman Toland's office awaiting the identification of the owners:—Fancy soaps, brushes, cologne, hair oil, plated coffin plates and handles, nitrate of silver.

There were also in his possession a large number of skeleton keys, over 100, in fact, of all sizes and descriptions. Johns is an old offender, and just got out of prison, about a month ago, on a pardon. He is, decidedly, from all accounts, a hard customer. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held him in $2500 bail for a further hearing next Tuesday morning.

BAD BOYS.—Washington Kelley and John Toomey were arrested yesterday, about noon, for throwing stones and breaking windows in the neighborhood of Fourth and German streets. They have a sort of a sling, made with a strong elastic cord, by which stones could be thrown with the accuracy of a ball from a gun, and with almost incredible force. Stones thrown from these slings penetrate a pane of glass without shattering it, and leave a well-defined hole, like that made by a ball from a musket. They are dangerous instruments and the police very properly arrest any one on whom they may be found. Kelley and Toomey, the two boys arrested, had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and were committed to prison.

THE NEXT GREAT BASE BALL MATCH.—Owing to the fact that the next match between the two clubs contending for the championship must be played on neutral ground, some speculation has been made as to where the game will come off. The National Base Ball Club of Washington have invited them to contest the final game for the base ball championship on their grounds.

The Nationals are at present on a tour through Virginia, and have played the Monticello of Charlottesville, Va., and won the game by a score of 31 to 7. Yesterday they played the Union of Richmond, scoring 148 runs to the Union's 11. To-day they play the Pastime Club of Richmond.

AN UNRULY PAIR OF BROTHERS.—Edward and John Walker were arrested at Broad and Spring Garden streets, whilst they were indulging in the pleasant amusement of breaking the windows of a saloon, in which a party were having a hilarious time. The disturbance took place at midnight. It commenced inside, where the two belligerent brothers got quarrelsome, and had to leave. They kept up a retreating fire, however, and when outside tried to introduce some perfect bricks to the company within. Not liking such intrusion, the police took the two in charge and escorted them to Alderman Boswell's office. That gentlemen heard their story, and held them for a further hearing this morning.

ASSAULT WITH IRON KNUCKLES.—Michael Kane, a young man, 17 years of age, was arrested for committing a violent assault and battery upon John McElroy last night. Kane struck him with a black-jack, or with iron knuckles, knocking him down and cutting his head terribly. The assault took place at Tenth and Carpenter streets, and Kane was arrested at Nineteenth and Christian streets. McElroy's daughter testified that Kane went to the house in which she is living, and threatened to shoot one of the boarders only the night before. Kane was taken before Alderman Lutz, who, after a hearing, committed him in default of $600 for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

A FOWL ROBBERY.—At Front and Noble streets, at an early hour this morning, Officer Myers, while on his lonely beat, espied a colored man who had his sleek person ornamented with a lot of chickens. The colored individual was arrested, and told to give an account of himself, or rather of his chickens. He was unable to do so, and consequently was taken to the Station House, and from thence to the presence of Alderman Clouds. He gave the name of John Phillips, and being unable to satisfy the Alderman that he had come into the rightful ownership of his "fowl" possessions, he was held in $600 to answer the charge of larceny.

HORSE THIEF.—Frank Hughes was arrested yesterday morning, on a warrant from the authorities of Lancaster charging him with the theft of a horse, wagon, and harness from that place. Hughes had a hearing before Alderman Boswell, who remanded him to Lancaster. Hughes was arrested at his residence, No. 1010 Wister street. The property was stolen, it is alleged, in Lancaster, and brought down to this city for disposal. The owner recognized the prisoner as he was walking in the street, and had him arrested.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR.—About 9 o'clock this morning, a man by the name of Richard White was shot at the saloon No. 916 Locust street. The shot was supposed to be fired by one of two persons, Samuel Jeffries or Bill West, both of whom did some fall working immediately after the occurrence. The injured man was taken to the Hospital by one of the officers of the First District Police. The same officer immediately afterwards started in search of the fugitives, and it is probable will have caught them ere now.

A THEATRICAL BASE BALL MATCH.—A very interesting game of base ball came off yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Athletics, between the first nine of the Chesnut Street Theatre and the first nine of the "Mulberry," or Arch, Street Theatre. The following is the score:—"Chesnut," 29 runs; and "Mulberry," 21 runs. There were only six innings played. They convinced the audience that they were all good "players," although one side had to go under.

FIRE-PROOF BLOWN OPEN.—The counting house of Hinson & Brother, coal dealers, was entered last night, and the fire-proof blown open. The thieves did not receive much for their trouble; they only succeeded in capturing one dollar and fifty cents. The counting-room was completely demolished by the force of the explosion.

SEWING MACHINES SUCCESSFULLY USED BY THE BLIND.—The following testimonial is the most conclusive evidence we have yet seen of the simplicity and excellence of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine:—

To Messrs. The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company:—

I have much pleasure in informing you of the success which has attended our efforts to teach blind females to use your sewing-machines.

The women belonging to our sewing-machine class are able to execute stitching, hemming, and tucking with the greatest ease, by your machines; and we cannot speak too highly of its adaptation to the use of the blind, and which is attributable especially to the simplicity of its construction, the regularity of the tension and the saving of time occurred with other machines in filling of spools and fastening of ends—the last-named advantages being of great importance to the blind.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that your machine possesses advantages for the blind which we have not found in any of those five other manufacturers which we have tried, and which have led us to set aside nine other machines and to adopt yours exclusively. Your obedient servant

K. MOORE.

Secretary Industrial Classes for the Blind,
No. 500 New Oxford street, London, W. C.
11th August, 1866.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

SILVER-PLATED WARE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND.—In view of the rapid approach of the Holidays, our readers are naturally reminded of the fact that they have an innumerable host of friends who are expecting some neat testimonial of friendship, and as most of "present givers" are generally annoyed and perplexed as to what would be most suitable and acceptable, we would suggest to all such that they visit the old-established stand of John O. Mead & Co., northeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets. Here they will find every description of Silver-plated Ware, embracing every article imaginable, at prices more reasonable than most other establishments. This house has no connection whatever with any other in the city, and is probably the oldest established place of the kind in Philadelphia. Every article offered for sale is made by experienced workmen, employed only by this firm, which is the only one in the city that manufactures and plates hard metal goods, notwithstanding the pretensions made by other establishments engaged in a similar business. This is a fact which those in search of superior Silverware should bear in mind—that this house can furnish their goods at a much less cost to the purchaser. We therefore heartily recommend this establishment as the best place in this or any other city for the purchase of every description of Silverware.

ON ALL SIDES we hear the merits of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine extolled. The ladies declare it the "very best," and prove it to us in so many undeniable facts, that we are bound to confess our conviction of the truth of the declaration. What other machine will embroider so beautifully, braid so elegantly, hem so faultlessly, quilt so evenly, stitch so accurately, gather so regularly, operate so easily? *None*, we conscientiously affirm.—*The Press.*

REMARKABLE SPEECH *of W. Hepworth Dixon, Esq., of London, at the Testimonial Dinner Given at the Continental Hotel, October* 23.—Mr Dixon on rising seemed slightly embarrassed. He replied to Mayor McMichael in the following remarkable words:—"In the judgment of many of us, the historian Macaulay had spoken of William Penn, the founder of your Commonwealth, in terms which seemed to call for a justification of that Disciple of Peace. I took up my pen in his defense, and since I have visited your beautiful country, travelling as far as the wild prairies, I have come to rest my poor feet in these very streets trod by that man who gave name to your beautiful city; and I will here say, what I have never said before to any living soul (Hear!), that, as much as I respect William Penn and his followers, their creed, their speech, their dress, I should have found language too inadequate to express my admiration of his principles at that time, if I had supposed I should have found in this city of his founding, and at this very spot (Hear! Hear!), such beautiful Ready-made First-class Clothing as I have seen this day on the counters of Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under this Hotel (tremendous applause), with the price marked on every article."

WE SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE when we say, that after having tried all the principal sewing machines, we must accord to that of Grover & Baker the pre-eminence. Those indispensable features of sewing—strength, uniformity, and elasticity—all of which are brought out in this incomparable invention, make it the first sewing machine in the country.—*New York Christian Advocate and Journal.*

☞ GUIDE TO ALL WHO BUY CLOTHING. ☜

☞ *Go to a store where there is plenty of light.*

☞ *Carefully try your clothes on.*

☞ *Do not be persuaded into buying what you do not really like.*

☞ *If the salesmen are not patient and attentive, remember you can find a place where they are.*

☞ *See that your garments are well made.*

☞ *Look at the trimmings; the inside should be as durable as the outside.*

☞ *Buy nothing unless it is well sponged.*

☞ *Go to a store whose reputation is established.*

☞ *Get your goods of a house that enjoys the facilities of buying goods at first hands, for they can sell you cheapest.*

Respectfully submitted by
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
ON THE CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.—We have frequently and strongly recommended these useful articles to our subscribers; we have done so because we know and have tested them, both in our homes and elsewhere. There are two necessary things for housekeepers—one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, and *Godey's Lady's Book.* If it is not housekeeping without them.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

PECORA LEAD AND COLOR COMPANY.—BEST paint known for HOUSES, IRON fronts; tin ROOFS, DAMP walls, railroad CARS and BRIDGES. These COLORED paints COST one-third that of LEAD, and wear much longer.

This Company's WHITE LEAD is the WHITEST and most DURABLE known. If desired, these paints may be ground in a mixture of GUM, though, in our opinion, GUM destroys the durability of paints. BEST VARNISHES and DRY JAPANS.

S. BOWEN, Secretary,
Office, No. 150 North Fourth street.

HEALTH, TIME, AND MONEY are economized by the use of a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. They are unlimited in their capacity, and unexcelled in their excellence. The merit of embroidering—which these machines alone possess, and which style of trimming is now so popular—renders them, *par excellence*, the most desirable of any in use.

CARD.—We are authorized to announce an important special sale, to take place early in the month of November, of valuable and rare oil paintings, the special importation of *Mr. A. d'Huyvetter, of Antwerp*, who has just returned from an extensive visit among the studios of the most celebrated artists of the English, Flemish, French, and Dusseldorf schools. This will afford connoisseurs and lovers of art generally a fine opportunity to make selections, as it will no doubt be the largest and best collection ever offered at public sale in this country.

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, ETC., printed with despatch; Certificates, Checks, Drafts, etc., engraved in the finest style; at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 w2 2t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.

COACHMEN'S COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable.

MARRIED.

KEIM—DILKS.—October 25, by Rev. John Thompson, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. MILTON KEIM to Miss CAMILLA F. DILKS, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CHAMBERLIN.—On the 27th instant, Mr. ISAAC CHAMBERLIN, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 231 Concord street, below Third, on Sunday at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

COOK.—On Friday, the 26th instant, MARTHA R. COOK, aged 32 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, Joseph Cook, S. W. corner of Parrish and Ontario streets, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 3½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The funeral will meet on Monday morning at 6½ o'clock, and move to Walnut street wharf, and by railroad to Woodstown, N. J.

FLECKWIR.—In Chester, Pa., Saturday, October 27, JEREMIAH W. FLECKWIR in the 64th year of his age. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

RITZEL.—On the 23d instant, of asthma, Mr. GEORGE B. RITZEL, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1743 N. Seventh street, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mechanics' Cemetery.

THOMPSON.—On the 25th instant, CHARLES H., son of Lewis Thompson, Esq., in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Nativity, corner of Eleventh and Mt. Vernon streets, on Monday morning, October 29, at 12 o'clock precisely. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

REMARKABLE SPEECH

OF

W. Hepworth Dixon, Esq.,

OF LONDON,

At the Testimonial Dinner Given at the Continental Hotel, October 23.

Mr. Dixon on rising seemed slightly embarrassed. He replied to Mayor McMichael in the following remarkable words:—"In the judgment of many of us, the historian Macaulay had spoken of William Penn, the founder of your Commonwealth, in terms which seemed to call for a justification of that Disciple of Peace. I took up my pen in his defense, and since I have visited your beautiful country, travelling as far as the wild prairies, I have come to rest my poor feet in these very streets trod by that man who gave name to your beautiful city; and I will here say, what I have never said before to any living soul (Hear!), that, as much as I respect William Penn and his followers, their creed, their speech, their dress, I should have found language too inadequate to express my admiration of his principles at that time, if I had supposed I should have found in this city of his founding, and at this very spot (Hear! Hear!), such beautiful Ready-made First-class Clothing as I have seen this day on the counters of Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under this Hotel (tremendous applause), with the price marked on every article."

THE EUREKA FLOUR SIFTER AND SAUCE Strainer separates the lumps, stones, chips, etc., and leaves the flour light and the sauce smooth. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A DULL PAIR OF SCISSORS IS A CONstant annoyance. By having one of Russ' Patent Scissors Sharpeners in your work basket, you can at any time put your Scissors in good cutting condition. For sale, wholesale or retail, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT ASH SIFTERS.—HILDRETH'S, Wadman's, Cummings', Union, and Adams' Ash Sifters, by using which much good coal may be saved, and Patent Coal sifters, are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MRS. ANNIE HOWE, AT CITY MUSEUM Theatre, This Evening.

GO TO THE CITY MUSEUM, TO-NIGHT, Callowhill street.

THE GREAT SENSATION DRAMA, BETting Boy's Career, City Museum, SATURDAY EVENING, October 27.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15s Next door to Post Office.

FINEST AND BEST STATIONERY AT MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 w2

OPENING NIGHT, CITY MUSEUM, CALLOWHILL, below Fifth street.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

BETTING BOY'S CAREER AT CITY MUseum Theatre, To-night, CALLOWHILL, below Fifth street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM

NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT FIRE AT NEWBERN.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office, as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.

We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them. Yours respectfully,

DISOSWAY, GUION & CO., Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.

I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.

A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.

Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.

My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.

On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.

Very respectfully, L. BAER.

MARVIN & CO.,

NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

Have never failed to preserve their contents in case of fire.

Business men generally spend too little time in the examination and purchase of their safes. Many of them conclude they are all about alike, and then the question of price rules. If they would reflect on this matter they would see they were wrong. As nearly all makers claim to use a different filling, the quality must vary. The fact that safes of all makers have passed through fires successfully does not demonstrate that they are all equally fire-proof.

MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES
MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES

NEVER MOULD THEIR CONTENTS.
NEVER MOULD THEIR CONTENTS.

MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES
MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES

NEVER CORRODE THE IRON.
NEVER CORRODE THE IRON.

MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES
MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES

Never Lose their Fire proof Qualities.
Never Lose their Fire proof Qualities.

Many people supposed when they bought their safes, years ago, that they would last a lifetime. They now find that the dry atmosphere of their offices has exhausted all the virtue their safes ever had, and many are using safes which, although once good, are now entirely worthless. On the contrary, in our safes the water remains crystallized in the alum until the fire takes place, when it is driven out into the plaster of Paris, by which it is surrounded. The latter, by this operation, is set firmly, and thus small cavities or air chambers are formed, which are non-conductors of heat.

MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES

HAVE COMBINATION LOCKS.

Our Patent Combination Lock is the most simple and secure lock ever offered to the public. It has no springs whatever, nor does it have to be taken apart to be changed. We only ask a careful examination of it to satisfy the most incredulous that we claim nothing for it that cannot fully be substantiated in a short interview.

MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES

Are the only Safes filled with Alum and Dry Plaster.

NO OTHER SAFE IN THE WORLD
NO OTHER SAFE IN THE WORLD

HAS THESE QUALIFICATIONS.
HAS THESE QUALIFICATIONS.

Please Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

BURGLAR-PROOF
BURGLAR-PROOF

BANKERS' SAFES.
BANKERS' SAFES.

OF ALL SIZES, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Our Burglar Proof Safes are made of the best boiler iron and hardened spring steel. As all drills are made of steel (except the diamond drill, which is not available for burglars), and must combine toughness with a penetrating power, we are able by our process to give the body of our safes such a degree of hardness and strength as to defy either the drill, cold-chisel, wedges, or sledge.

All we ask is a fair comparison, and we guarantee to convince any one, no never prejudiced.

MARVIN & CO.,
MARVIN & CO.,
MARVIN & CO.
MARVIN & CO.,

NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA;
PHILADELPHIA;

NO. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 27.

Annual Report of the Paymaster-General.

The Paymaster-General has completed his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, and has submitted it to the Secretary of War. The following are the receipts and disbursements of the Pay Department during the last fiscal year, and the balance remaining on hand at its close:—

RECEIPTS

Balance in the hands of paymasters including unissued requisitions in the Treasury	$120,100,000
Amount of requisitions issued during fiscal year	104,100,000
Received from draft rendezvous, refunded money, sale of effects of deceased soldiers	1,336 224
Total receipts	$233,532,224

PAYMENTS

Paid to the regular army during the fiscal year ending June 30 1866	$19 259 829
Paid to volunteers	248,943 314
Paid on account of the United States Military Academy	171,174
Total disbursements	$259,374 31
Balance remaining in the hands of paymasters, including unissued requisitions in the Treasury	$24,153 91

The Fenians.

BUFFALO, October 27.—An appeal is published in the morning papers here for a mass meeting of Fenians at St. James' Hall, on Sunday night. The following is the concluding part of the appeal:—

"Irishmen, the English Government is about to re-enact on American soil its deeds of blood. Irish patriots are about to be sacrificed on the altar of English despotism. Can you, will you bear it, or will you rise in your might and trample your enemy to the dust? Americans, a citizen has been condemned to death for treason to a foreign Government. Are our naturalization laws null and void? Has the war of 1812 been fought in vain? Is America to be republican or despotic? Come and answer."

MONTREAL, October 27.—The news that Lynch, the Fenian, has been sentenced to death at Toronto, causes much discussion here. The *Witness* newspaper is not in favor of carrying out the sentence, as there was no evidence that he actually committed murder, and his crime was purely political.

Another large lot of war material has arrived from England.

TORONTO, October 17.—The other Fenian trials will not, probably, commence before Wednesday next, Mr. McKenzie, who is retained by the American Consul to defend such as are American citizens, not being ready for trial.

Trial of Bank Robbers.

BATH, Maine, October 27.—Edward Maguire, one of the supposed Bowdoinham Bank robbers, had a preliminary examination this morning, and was bound over in the sum of $50,000 for his appearance at the April term of the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden in this city. He will be taken to the Augusta jail with Bartlett and Sims this afternoon.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, October 27.—Governor Orr authorizes the *South Carolinian* to say that he is utterly and unequivocally opposed to the Constitutional amendment, and will not recommend its adoption by the Legislature.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 106; Cumberland preferred, 34; Michigan Southern, 92; New York Central, 119; Pennsylvania Coal, 55; Reading, 116; Missouri 6s, 82; Erie, 84; Western Union Telegraph Company, 51; Treasury 7 30, 106; United States 10 40s 100; United States 5s, 114; Gold, 145.

BALTIMORE October 27.—The Flour market is quiet; sales of spring wheat, Western extra, at $12 75@13 25; winter wheat $13 25@13 50. Wheat is firm at $2 25@3 35. Corn has an upward tendency; yellow sells at $1 12@1 14. Oats firm. Provisions inactive. Mess Pork, $34 75. Lard nominal. Whisky dull. Groceries steady.

A RICH CASE—AN ALDERMAN GETS INTO TROUBLE.—Some short time since Alderman McMullen, of this city, paid a visit to New York in company with some of his friends. While there he got into a sort of a free fight or a skirmish, in which he and his companions came off second best.

He was then arrested by Captain Mills, of the Eighth Precinct Police of that city. The Alderman left New York vowing vengeance on those who had aggrieved him, and fully resolved to take the first chance of wreaking out his vengeance upon the person of the unlucky Captain Mills. Accordingly, when the latter came to this city, he was arrested on a warrant, and committed to prison. He afterwards sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and was released, there being no grounds for his detention.

There the matter might have rested, and we would not have had any more of the case, if a new phase was not put upon the occasion. As Captain Mills was walking in Chesnut street in company with Captain Levy, of the detective police, he met Alderman McMullen in the neighborhood of the Continental.

As soon as the Alderman saw Mills he went towards him and addressed him, it is alleged, in the most insolent and abusive manner, and gave him twenty-four hours in which to leave the city. As might be expected, such a very unusual method of procedure very naturally raised quite an excitement, and a large crowd gathered around to see what was going on. The Alderman was arrested, it is said, and was escorted, under the protection of a policeman, to the office of Alderman Beitler. Here he was heard on the charge as stated, and as it was rumored pretty extensively who the culprits were, the office was well crowded with a goodly array of curiosity hunters, including, of course, the representatives of the papers. The Alderman was, after a short examination, held in $600 for his good behavior.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 7 30s July	105½	100 sh Penna R	58
$600 do	105½	100 sh Green & Coates	31
$50 do	105	100 sh Sch N	b30 28½
$500 do Aug	106½	200 sh Cata. pf	b3 30½
$12000 City 6s old	97½	100 sh do	s60 30½
$700 Sch Nav 6s 82	84	100 sh do	s30 30½
$500 do	84	300 sh do	c 30½
$4000 Pa 6s	97	200 sh do	s30 30½
20 sh Penn R	57½	100 sh do	s30 30½
100 sh do	58	100 sh do	30½
30 sh do	58

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER XCI.]

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

October.

Monday, 22.—Great Panic in Washington among the oyster-eaters. The Bivalves causing sickness to their lovers, the restaurant customers now exclaim as they pass them by, "Good Bi Valve!"

Tuesday, 23.—John Morrissey, the pugilist, nominated for Congress by the New York Democrats. It is expected by his friends that in the first round on the floor of the House Johnny will send the Republicans to "prayers," while he will come up "smiling."

Wednesday, 24.—Governor Swann, of Maryland, found out to be a "goose." The Swan *sings* her own requiem while he *cackles* his official life away in flying to get up a riot with the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

Thursday, 25.—Barney Williams, the Irish comedian, in a new *role*. He engages Brady, of New York, to defend the Fenians, while he promises to foot the bill. The Canadians, in the meantime, promise to foot Barney.

Friday, 26.—William B. Reed visits Jeff. Davis at Fortress Monroe, to inquire after his health, and to consult in reference to their united action in the coming trial of President Johnson's impeachment.

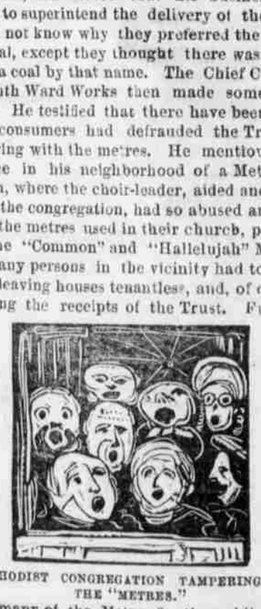
Saturday, 27.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. There being no "Gas trust" now worthy the name, the patrons of the "Supper Table Series" are expected to pay *cash* for their weekly supply of gas in these columns.

"LIGHT, MORE LIGHT!"

The dying words of Goethe were not more pertinent to the sinking poet than they are to the declining Trustees of the Gas Trust, who, if we should judge from their disposition in declining to give information as to their doings, or to answer the questions of the Committee of the Select Council, are in the last stage of *decline*, which Stage, by-the-way, if some things are true, ought to be the "Black Maria." At a Tournament held last Wednesday evening, Don Quixote Page had a little *Mill* with some of the *Trusty* ones, and which, indeed, turned out to be a wind "mill" in the proper sense of the word; and the Committee adjourned with the feeling that there had been a great deal of *gas* wasted there as well as at the Works. And though the Don was a good lawyer, and had studied *Coke*, *Blackstone*, and kindred subjects all his life, he was all at sea when smothered in the smoke of the coke and blackstone of the Gas Works, and the Point Breeze institution was to him a very big *breeze*—indeed, a regular *blow* with no *point* at all, and he was wholly incapable (as the lawyers say) of making one out of it.

The Don, however, went to the work, by the examination of three witnesses.

The Agent for the Cameron Coal Company in this city was examined. He knew nothing of the Works, and stated that his business was simply to superintend the delivery of the coal. He did not know why they preferred the Cameron Coal, except they thought there was more *gas* in a coal by that name. The Chief Clerk of the Ninth Ward Works then made some statements. He testified that there have been cases where consumers had defrauded the Trust by tampering with the metres. He mentioned an instance in his neighborhood of a Methodist Church, where the choir-leader, aided and abetted by the congregation, had so abused and distorted the metres used in their church, particularly the "Common" and "Hallelujah" Metres, that many persons in the vicinity had to move away, leaving houses tenantless, and, of course, lessening the receipts of the Trust. Further



A METHODIST CONGREGATION TAMPERING WITH THE "METRES."

more, many of the Metres for the public lamps were in such an imperfect state, or had been made so by malicious persons, who "loved darkness rather than light," that the location of the street lamps was undistinguishable, except when the moon shone, and the metre at the corner of the street where he lived, was only (as a young gentleman who writes for the papers expressed it) a "metre by moonlight alone." (Great sensation in the Committee, at which the Don laughed immoderately, discovering in this last remark by the Chief Clerk of the Ninth Ward Works a reference to an old song he himself used to sing on certain occasions in the days gone by.)

The Cashier of the Works was the next witness that appeared, and though he was Riley, quite so, he refused to swear, notwithstanding he felt very much like it. He read his piece, instead of speaking it, and then handed it to the Don for examination, and correction as to the dotting of the i's and crossing of the t's before it went into print. Here it is:—

(COMMUNICATION.)

To James Page, Chairman of Committee of Select Council on Gas, ex-Colonel, Head-Center of the "Birney," Cutter of High-Dutch, etc. etc.

Dear Sir:—On Friday evening, June 29, A. D. 1866, in the Select Council Chamber, you made a verbal request of me to be present, and appear before you on the evening of July the 5th, stating that you desired to treat me as a gentleman. But what was my disappointment and disgust that, when I did appear before you, I saw no signs of a "treat" going on; and although I would have found no difficulty in naming my favorite poison, which is "Pollywog Punch" under all circumstances (no sugar), I was not treated the whole evening, either by you or any of the Committee then present; and to the truthfulness of this statement I will be qualified before William McMullen, or any other Alderman in this city.

Note.—(The words "no sugar" were inserted before signing.)

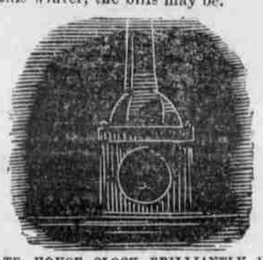
Ever of Thee, RILEY BENJAMIN.

Billy McManus, laborer, afterwards promoted Brevet Boss of the Weigh Scales, was then lengthily catechized by the Don with reference to many articles more difficult to explain than any of the thirty-nine of the Westminster Assembly. He described the wire-working and pipe-laying of the establishment, in which it was shown that the 48-inch mains that have been laid throughout the city are but child's play to the men of the Trust. When the war broke out, a Mr. Macready was engaged to appear on the stage of action as a foreman, and that he often mistook his part, and came on in the character of "Toodles." And not satisfied

MR. MACREADY'S APPEARANCE ON THE STAGE, SUPPORTED BY MR. M'MANUS.

with that, he had all the men under his control practising for the same part, and with great success, finding them apt pupils, insomuch that the smell around the neighborhood induced a visit from the Internal Revenue officer, he thinking it was a distillery instead of a Gas Works. At times Macready would retire behind the curtain, and leave the witness to run the Works, the men would not obey him, and the Works suffered. When Macready was in a state of liquidation, the witness would make him up a bed and put him in it. The "retorts" that came from Macready at these times were such as would not be used in any establishment in the land. They were sadder than any that had been sold for sad-irons by the previous foremen. The witness was away twelve days, and Macready returned full time, and the witness handed over to Macready the amount, as he and another man had worked for him. Other men had been paid when not working, on the same policy, which kept a full head on the flow of greenbacks from the Works. Adjourned.

We will here add, although the investigations of the Committee may not give any more light to the burners, they will give more to the payers of the bills, and if the lamps are not any lighter this winter, the bills may be.



THE STATE HOUSE CLOCK BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED BY THE CITY GAS.

(COMMUNICATION.)

MR. SERIES EDITOR:—Since the time "Villikins and his Dinah" has found its way into the piano, and bids fair to get out of it, if I should judge by the earnest efforts made by some ladies in my neighborhood, I have thought, rather than go contrary to the current of taste, to supply words that would teach, for example, a bit of ancient history, and, at the same time, a moral. By calling the attention of the music publishers you will serve the ends of humanity, and help the Court of Quarter Sessions:—

CLEOPATRA.

'Tis of an Egyptian, Cleopatra by name,
A rather strong-minded, very good-looking dame,
Who lived 69 B. C., when 'twas the right thing
For her brother to purchase the gold wedding ring!
(With a slight shudder) Ri-tooral, etc.

PTOLEMY DIONYSIUS, her first husband, died;
Of her small younger brother she soon became bride;
And together they sat upon Egypt's proud throne,
Till she pisoned the poor boy, who died with a groan.
(With much horror) Ri tooral, etc.

Next she gammoned MARC ANTONY, led him astray
Till at the Ac tium sea fight she lost him that day;
For he heard some one cry, "CLEOPATRA, she flies!"
So he followed, exclaiming, "'Tis true, bless my eyes!"
(In a hasty manner) Ri-tooral, etc.

She was very extravagant, doubtless, you'll think
When you're told that she melted a pearl once to drink;
And exhibited tastes unbecoming a girl,
In thus being the first to imbibe "early purl."
(Gleefully) Ri-tooral, etc.

Next she tried to sell Antony—he vowed to thwart her,
On a big pile of stone, like the Delaware break water,
Till he heard she'd committed a sad *suicide*,
Stuck herself, and then found out that rumor had lied.
(Slow and subdued) Ri-tooral, etc.

Yours, Ri-tooral, JULIUS.

"AND WE WILL EVER PRAY, ETC."

Among the interesting matters presented to the City Councils last Thursday was a petition by the tenants of the Girard Estate, in the shape of a communication from some jewellers and printers who are now using steam power from the *Inquirer* Building, and they close their communication by saying that if they are left "undisturbed in their arrangements for obtaining steam power, they will ever pray."

Now it seems to us that it would be a most wicked thing for any committee, even a Committee of Councils, to interfere with these gentlemen if it is going to interfere with their prayers; and any power that can be brought to bear to induce printers to pray, ought to be encouraged to the utmost, even if it is Steam Power.

ABOUT OURSELVES.

Were it *possible* for us to have a misunderstanding with any one belonging to our numerous staff, that misunderstanding would of necessity be a *witty schism*.

(The writer of this is no longer in our employ.—ED.)

STRANGE PHENOMENA.

The old lady who recently sewed her old Umbrella, was rewarded last week with a crop of Parasols.

"A NINE DAYS' WONDER!"—That of a kitten, which wonder s when it 'll see.

—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Daily News*, alluding to the death of Mouravieff, informs us that "thousands of sorrowing mothers, sisters, and wives now pray the Almighty to inflict that just retribution in heaven which he escaped on earth."

—A woman in Louisville lately gave birth to twins, and shortly afterwards sold them to two neighbors—the boy for two dollars and the girl for two pairs of children's shoes.

TROUBLES OF THE OPERA AND BALLET.

An Impresario and Maitre de Danse in Court—Carl Anschutz Sued by Professor Dennstaedt—The Penalty for Smoking in a Singer's Room—Interesting Glimpse Behind the Scenes, Etc.

Frederick Dennstaedt vs. Carl Anschutz. This case developes an interesting chapter in the troubles of the opera and ballet. The scene of the occurrences was in the late Academy of Music and some theatres in Baltimore and Philadelphia. Professor Frederick Dennstaedt, a *maitre de danse*, is the plaintiff, and Carl Anschutz, the musical director, is the defendant. According to the paper in the case, a contract was entered into in July, 1863, between the parties—Anschutz as employer and Dennstaedt as employe.

The latter agreed to accept the position of ballet master and instructor, for the period of six months, in the operatic company of the former, at a weekly salary of $30 while in this city or Brooklyn, and 25 per cent. additional while elsewhere. For this he was to teach the mysteries of the ballet to certain members of the softer sex having robust limbs and sound breathing apparatus, and to manage the ballet department in all the entertainments furnished the public by *impresario* Anschutz. In pursuance of this contract Dennstaedt assumed control of the ballet department, and so continued until the succeeding December, when, he alleges, he was virtually discharged by the defendant because he (plaintiff) was reclining on a couch in one of the singers' rooms and smoking a cigar, with his hands underneath his head. According to the testimony of the plaintiff, Anschutz came into the room where the former was smoking, and, on seeing Dennstaedt, cried out, "What is the loafer doing here? I don't want him any more in the theatre, and if you (a Mr. Himmer) don't throw him out I will put him out myself;" these words being accompanied with a rush towards the plaintiff. Two other parties, Messrs. Weber and Herbert, seized Anschutz to prevent violence being enacted, and Dennstaedt left the theatre.

The defendant, on the other hand, denies that he discharged plaintiff at all, and says that the latter broke off the engagement himself and abandoned the employment without defendant's consent or acquiescence.

The amount involved in the suit is $625·07, with interest from April, 1864.

The matter involving an account was referred to Mr. Smith E. Lane, who reported in favor of the plaintiff, and from this an appeal has been taken to the General Term, which will be argued in a few days.

THE TESTIMONY

before the referee was quite lengthy, and somewhat novel, disclosing some of the back scenes of ballet and operatic life in an amusing manner. Both Mr. Anschutz and Mr. Dennstaedt were examined, and gave their evidence in characteristic style.

TESTIMONY OF THE BALLET MASTER.

I entered upon the performance of the agreement October 1, 1863; I commenced first at Brooklyn one or two evenings, and then went to Baltimore, and commenced there about 5th of October; we performed at Baltimore not quite four weeks; we performed in Philadelphia also about four weeks; went from there to New York; we performed there about three weeks and two days at Academy of Music; stopped work there about 18th of December, 1863; the first night *Faust* was performed; I was in the dressing-room of Mr Himmer; I was a little sick; took a rest on the lounge; Mr. Anschutz came and wanted to speak to Mr. Himmer; he then rushed to me, and said, "What is the loafer doing here?" and rushed at me, and wanted to put me out, saying, "I don't want him any more in this theatre, and if you don't throw him out I will put him out myself;" Mr. Weber and Mr. Herbert were behind him; Mr. Himmer was sitting on a chair, and did not do anything; Mr. Weber and Mr. Herbert seized him; he was in a great passion; I then left the theatre, that was the Academy of Music; it was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, before the performance commenced; I have not worked since for him, and did not return to the theatre at all that night; my traveling expenses amounted to $10 10; I performed for Mr. Anschutz two weeks before the 1st of October, 1863, in rehearsing; it was agreed between us that I should have $15 per week for this.

Cross-examined—It is not the ballet master's business to engage the corps de ballet; it is the business of the ballet master to see to the corps de ballet and ballet girls, but not to engage them; we had about five ladies in the corps de ballet; I selected them; Mr. Herbert engaged them for Mr. Anschutz; I was the one who told Mr. Herbert which ones I wanted; I took the five girls to Baltimore with the troupe; kept them there not quite four weeks; I did not tell Mr Anschutz those girls were good for nothing, but that they did not always come to their rehearsals, and then Mr. Anschutz grumbled about them, and said to me if they did not behave he would have to send them away himself; I did not send them away; Mr. Herbert came and discharged them; I was willing, and consented to their discharge, because they never came in time to rehearsals; in some operas they were of service, but there came new dances in operas, which belonged to such operas, and those I could not get them to learn; there was never a failure; they always performed the ballet to my satisfaction and to Mr. Anschutz's, notwithstanding the difficulty; Mr. Anschutz never told me that he was not satisfied with them; I did not keep them because they did not come to rehearsals.

THE BALLET GIRLS DRUNK.

The difficulty was that I could not find them; some of them I found sick or drunk in bed; they were discharged because they did not attend to their business; their performance gave satisfaction in the evening; these ladies were not ballet ladies; they had never appeared in a ballet except two or three; we could not get ballet ladies at the time, because they were all engaged; I mean those that had been instructed in the ballet.

HOW THE GIRLS' FEET WERE EXAMINED.

I did not try their capacity; I looked at their feet to see that they had straight feet and that they had straight legs; I give lessons in dancing; that is a part of a regular ballet-master's business; I tried to give lessons in dancing, but I did not succeed, and so remained idle entirely; I never spoke to Mr. Anschutz for four months following the time I was ordered out of Mr. Himmer's room or the theatre; on that evening I had the ballet engaged for *Faust*, and performed "Faust" on that evening; the agreement for fifteen dollars a week was made in the street, in Fourth avenue, near Cooper Institute; I spoke first; I said, "Mr. Anschutz, how about the rehearsals?" He said, "You get half pay, same as the rest, for two weeks;" he said, "you have to commence your rehearsals on the 15th of September;" I rehearsed the girls two weeks in Dramatic Hall, Houston street; I rehearsed there the five girls for two weeks, and three more girls.

Direct resumed—The corps de ballet consists of all the girls; there were only five girls, two were experienced; Mr. Herbert engaged the girls for Mr. Anschutz; I only examined them as to their appearance, as to whether, in my judgment, they could make dancers; I did not endeavor to hire experienced girls; at first Mr. Herbert and I tried to get regular ballet girls, but could not succeed; the girls I did get were with the approval of Mr. Anschutz.

THE GIRLS TO BE PRETTY IF NOT EXPERT.

He said, "When you cannot get regular ballet girls, get nice pretty girls, and do as well as you can—if they cannot dance, we will put them on the stage to fill up;" the first evening at Brooklyn we had there five girls; in Philadelphia, I engaged regular ballet girls; I could not get regular ballet girls in Baltimore; had to take these girls; I complained to Mr. Anschutz about not being able to get these girls to the rehearsals; he complained of the rudeness of the girls. Q. What is the reason, if any, why you did not return to the theatre to complete the engagement, aside from the fact of your being turned away by Mr. Anschutz? A. Because I did not want to go back so far, because Mr. Anschutz turned me out so violently I was afraid of him that he would attack me; if he would have done so I would have knocked him down, of course, therefore I did not go to him; I believe, from the violence of his manner, that he would have attacked me; I told Mr. Anschutz that it would take a long time to train these green hands into ballet girls; he said, "Never mind, if they are only pretty and look well;" I selected pretty girls.

TESTIMONY OF AN AGENT OF MR ANSCHUTZ

Edward Weber was next called, and testified—I know the parties to this suit, and did in 1863; I was connected with the opera troupe of Mr. Anschutz in 1863 at the Academy of Music; I went to Europe for Mr. Anschutz to engage the artists; here I was in the orchestra; I was present at the Academy of Music when Mr. Anschutz ordered plaintiff out; the transaction took place in Mr Himmer's room at the Academy of Music; when I entered Mr. Himmer's dressing-room there was a great noise, and I saw that Mr. Anschutz called several names to Mr. Dennstaedt, and wanted to turn him out; he rushed towards him, but myself and Mr. Herbert persuaded Mr. Anschutz to stop the noise and go out with us, which he did; I don't remember the names defendant called plaintiff; he called him some name, and rushed towards him; we stepped in and persuaded and took hold of Mr. Anschutz in a friendly way, and he went out; Mr. Anschutz was angry and wild; I persuaded him to go out; I may have put my hand on his arm; I was not in when Mr. Himmer's room was entered; I heard a noise in Mr. Himmer's room and went in.

Cross-examined by defendant's counsel—I can't say how I put my hand on Mr. Anschutz; I don't remember whether I put on both hands or one; I know Ullman and Maretzek, Grau, and all the opera managers; I understand operatic business generally from many years' experience.

AN ARTIST THAT WOULDN'T SING.

Plaintiff next called Franz Himmer, who testified—I know plaintiff and defendant; I was connected with defendant's opera troupe in 1863; was first tenor; Dennstaedt was lying down on a couch in my dressing room at the Academy of Music; Anschutz came noisily into the small passage-way leading to my dressing-room; he began to call me to account because I would not sing; he saw Mr. Dennstaedt lying on my sofa; the moment he saw Dennstaedt he uttered abusive words against him; he said, "What is that loafer doing here? put out that fellow;" at the same moment he rushed towards Dennstaedt with outstretched arms; Mr. Weber and Mr. Herbert, who followed Anschutz, placed themselves between Dennstaedt and Anschutz and kept Anschutz back so that he could not lay hands on Dennstaedt, otherwise he would have laid hands on Dennstaedt; this noise attracted others of the company towards the room, and in the meanwhile Dennstaedt quietly took his hat and left the theatre; Anschutz was in the highest degree excited, and wild; as Anschutz was rushing towards Dennstaedt he said, "Put that fellow out," and then he added, "I don't want to see him here," or "I don't want to have him here;" I don't recollect which expression he used.

Cross-examined—Q. Has there not been perpetually difficulty between you and Anschutz while you were engaged in his opera troupe? A. Yes, indeed; but I have no ill feelings against him; the whole reason was that he did not pay me in time, and not altogether in full; that was the difficulty that brought him to my room.

AN OPERA MANAGER ON THE STAND.

The plaintiff here rested, and defendant's counsel opened, calling as his first witness Mr. Anschutz, who testified—I am the defendant; Dennstaedt did not attend to his business as a ballet-master should do; I have been manager of operas for thirty-two years; have employed a great many ballet-masters in different countries; in organizing an opera three heads are necessary,—leader of orchestra, chorus-master, and ballet-master; each head must look after his own department, and see that it is complete; the state of the ballet under Dennstaedt was bad; he did not first select good girls for the ballet; he was not industrious enough; he was very lazy about rehearsals; five or six times at least he did not come to rehearsals when the girls were there; at times he came too late after the girls had left; fifteen minutes to half an hour too late; he did not come to an evening performance when he should have come there, one or two times; one time *Stradella* or *Martha* was the opera when he did not come; there is a ballet incidental to each of those operas; when in Baltimore Mr. Dennstaedt came to me and said, "Send these ballet girls away, I cannot make use of them; they are not worth anything;" I said, "You could have told me that five or six weeks ago, and I would have saved the money;" Dennstaedt said nothing to that; he sent them off; I paid their salary and traveling expenses from Baltimore to New York all for nothing; I told him to go to Philadelphia and select other girls; he went to Philadelphia and did a little letter against the arrival of the opera there; I ordered Dennstaedt out of Himmer's room; Dennstaedt was not on duty; he had no business to be in the room of a singer; I found him lying in Himmer's room, on the couch, with both his hands under his head and smoking a cigar, and I ordered him out; he did not get up when I went into the room out of respect for me as a manager; he went out after awards; from Philadelphia we came to New York; he did his duty in New York very poorly; he had a corps de ballet here about the same sort as in Baltimore; he should have told me that he could not get good ballet girls, and those he got he should have made the best of, which he did not do; his fault was laziness; he was too easy with the girls; they had no respect for him; that was the whole difficulty. Q. How long does it take a ballet master who understands his business to train raw hands to dance in the corps de ballet on the stage? A. Eight days; if he cannot do that, he is no ballet-master. He did not do that.

Cross-examined by plaintiff—I have known Mr. Dennstaedt from 1855 or 1856; I knew him in London; we were not engaged together; he was dancing at Her Majesty's Theatre and Covent Garden Theatre; don't know how long he was dancing there; I have known him in this country four or five years, perhaps six years; the girls he used in Baltimore were hired here; they had performed only one night here in Brooklyn, which was dancing a waltz in the first act of *Der Freischutz* at the Academy there; I gave command to Dennstaedt to get the best girls he could, and that he should rust out them; I said to him, "Select the best girls you can get for the business;" Dennstaedt had power from me to engage girls; I gave him no special instructions or directions what kind of girls to select; the only fault I found with Dennstaedt with the girls was that he was not industrious enough; he did not have rehearsals long enough or often enough; he had rehearsals at his option; don't know how often he had rehearsals; he should have had six a week, and, if necessary, twelve a week; Dennstaedt complained that he could not get the girls to rehearsals; he did not tell me we ought to fine the girls for not attending; it is the ballet master's duty to fine the girls if they don't attend; I did not put one of the girls on her checks and say, "Let her go;" he had also ballet girls in Philadelphia, and the ballet went off well; Himmer's room was very brilliantly lighted, three or four gaslights; I saw him smoking; I turned him out because he was smoking, and because he had not done his duty before; I had told him not to smoke before; there was a rule put up, "No smoking allowed;" it was a strict rule of the Academy; I had several times before told Mr. Dennstaedt that he had not done his duty with the girls; in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and here he said he could not help it, because he could not get the girls there; several times before I spoke to him about doing his duty with the girls; I never before talked to him about discharging him; I would not have turned him out of the room that night if he had not been smoking; I did not discharge him at Baltimore, because I was a good-natured fellow and had patience; I am not a dancer myself; I judge from what I have seen at the opera.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony is simply corroborative of that already given. The case, it is expected, will be argued at length in a few days.—*N. Y. Herald*, 25th.

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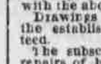

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130,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40 000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2 910 00
	Cash in Banks $55 956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 3
		$1 253 639·13

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The Inactive Craters of Vesuvius.

BY PROFESSOR D. T. ANSTED, F. R. S.

There exist around Naples so many volcanic cones, and these are in conditions so different in some respects, and so similar in others, that they are objects of very special interest to the geological traveller. But they are hardly less interesting to those who have no special interest in geology, for most of them may be brought into direct association with the historical events for which this part of Italy is so remarkable. The written history of the eruptions with which they are connected hardly commences much before the Christian era, but after this they mark, by some corresponding event, almost every century as it passed away. Some of them, no doubt, are very much older than any recorded historical events, for under other appearances perhaps these, as well as the old cones and craters of Vesuvius itself, have seen many human revolutions, even if they have not antedated the human race. The whole country, however, is full of interest. We turn from a modern lava current to look at the steps of old lava on which St. Paul trod when landing at Puteoli, on his way to Rome. After examining craters long since extinct, and serving as the foundation of many an early pagan legend, we find close by the grand substructions of an amphitheatre, in which old paganism, still rampant though almost in its dying agonies, attempted to stamp out the flame of the new religion, by forcing its advocates to fight with each other, or with wild beasts better taken care of than the human victims. There are hundreds of such points, where the interests of science and history are so mixed together that it is difficult to separate them, or forget either one or the other.

All the important craters near Naples not actually forming a part of Vesuvius itself, are on the western side of the city, in the district of the Phlegrean fields, and the islands beyond. The nearest to Naples, one of the largest and one of the most remarkable, is that in which is placed the celebrated monastery of the Camaldoni. Within this is the lake of Agnano, a newer cone and crater, where is the well-known *Grotto del cane*. Beyond is the grand crater of the Astroni, and next it the familiar Solfatara. These are succeeded by the smaller cones of the Maranisi and the Cigliano. The Monte Barbaro, with its Campiglione, a large and deep crater, next follows, and near it is the Monte Muovo. Beyond this again is the Lake Avernus, while the Monte Grillo and Monte Rosso, near Cumæ, are immediately adjacent. The islands of Nisita, Procida, and Ischia also afford ample proof of the extension of the line of volcanic action in very recent times to a considerable distance beyond its present apparent limits, Nisita being indeed a very perfect crater. The whole coast abounds with all kinds of indications of subdued volcanic activity. These consist of eruptions of hot air and steam, numerous thermal springs, celebrated in ancient as well as modern times, gaseous emanations, and occasional sulphur springs. The ground has been and still is subject to elevation and depression to an extent sufficient to affect seriously buildings near the shore. The celebrated temple of Jupiter Serapis, at Pozzuoli, affords ample proof of these movements, and the whole coast has evidently undergone a great change in comparatively recent times. It is doubtless still moving.

The lake of Agnano is a good introduction to the phenomena usually presented by these silent volcanoes, and it is very accessible from Naples. It is surrounded by hills entirely composed of tufaceous ash, greatly worn down by the weather, and these walls of ash form a large crater, depressed to about the level of the sea; it is doubtless old, though newer than other tufaceous hills round Naples. In the Roman times its shores seem to have been already covered with vegetation, and its bed was not, as it is now, filled with water. It was, indeed, partly built upon and inhabited. Remains of masonry and brickwork on a large scale are still to be seen at the bottom of the hill, near the edges of the lake, and on the sides of the crater. There are also marks of tunnels, probably like that of Posilipo, which have led into this crater to avoid the trouble of mounting and descending the hill. These are now avoided by an open cutting, which exhibits the structure of the cone to the level of the water. As far as this point the whole is tufa, and there seems to be no lava. The lake of Agnano is a delicious specimen of characteristic volcanic landscape. The volcanic ash has been very easily decomposed, and readily converted into a good soil, and thus the whole of the inclosing hills are richly clothed with vegetation. There are many small but picturesque villas and pretty gardens around it. The outer circumference of the inclosing hills is nearly three miles, showing a large crater, and the greater part of the bottom is now occupied by water. The inclosing walls are less regular than most of the detached cones of any size, and are comparatively low and open towards the north. The flat, covered by water, is very unhealthy, and measures are in progress to drain the lake. It may gain in salubrity what is lost in picturesque beauty. On the southeast side of the lake is a building with the remains of old *stufe*, or chambers where hot vapor issues at a very high temperature, and immediately behind this are very extensive ruins, probably of Roman baths. The hot vapor issues at a temperature of 180 deg. Fahrenheit, and is sulphurous, though not very strongly so. Close by is the well-known *Grotto del Cane*, where is an issue of carbonic acid gas and hot air with steam. The heavy carbonic acid gas, the choke damp of mines and wells, remains on the floor of the small cavern in quantity sufficient to asphyxiate dogs or other small animals, forced to remain near the ground in this atmosphere. The experiment might be tried with equal success, and greater convenience, in a brewer's vat. These emanations of gas are, however, interesting, as proving the existence of subdued and partial volcanic activity in this spot, which has apparently remained in the same place, and to the same extent, for the last two thousand years. If the visitor desires to satisfy himself of the state of the case without stifling the dog, let him dip his hat into the gas at the bottom of the cavern, and approach it to his mouth to drink or breathe the gas.

Beyond the lake of Agnano, to the west, is a valley intervening between the old cone of Agnano and that of the Solfatara. In this valley, and just under the walls of the cone of the Astroni, which rises immediately to the north, are the hot *stufe*, or vapor baths, of the Pisciarelli, produced by fumeroles in the rocks forming the back of the crater of the Solfatara. The whole of the lava of the hills on the east of the Solfatara crater will be found converted into china clay. The ground is covered with aluminous efflorescence, while the soil of the valley is hot, and abounds in fumaroles. There are said to be hot springs issuing nearly at the boiling point, and loaded with iron and lime, besides containing free sulphuric acid, a combination extremely rare. The sources of such springs must have intimate relation with the cavities under the crater of the Solfatara. The Pisciarelli were called in classical times *Fontes Leucogæi*, from the white color of the ground, now removed to burn for fine china, and the waters are still used for medical purposes by the lower classes of Neapolitans, under the name of "Aqua della Bolla."

The Solfatara itself is the crater of an old volcano, in which a certain amount of activity is still traceable. It is an oval saucer, about six hundred yards in its longer diameter, and is surrounded, except on the southeast, by walls of tufa, belonging to an old cone of eruption. The open side seems to have been broken through by a current of old lava reaching to the sea, but much decomposed. There is an eruption recorded as having occurred A. D. 1198, but the accounts are of little interest. It was known to the ancients as the "Forum of Vulcan," and was believed to connect with Ischia. The principal eruptions from it are probably long antecedent to the historic period.

The appearance of the Solfatara on first entering the inclosed area is not very striking. The ground is flat, with here and there pools of white stagnant mud drying on its surface. Elsewhere the ground is broken and partly covered by vegetation. The point of chief interest appears to be the vent, which is at the farthest extremity, and is always emitting steam at a high temperature. The whole ground resounds to the heavy stamp of a foot, as if it were hollow. On approaching the principal vent, an almost continuous puff of steam is seen, accompanied by a strong rushing sound, and on going near, the temperature is found to be extremely high—too high, indeed, to allow one to make an observation within the crevice or cavity from which the vapor issues. If a lighted match or piece of paper be placed near the point of eruption, large clouds of dark smoke roll out, being rendered visible, it would seem, by the approach of flame. There is a sensible smell of chlorine accompanying the vapor, and both sulphur and arsenic are deposited by sublimation on the stones around. Sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphurous acid seem to be present in the issuing vapor, but in very small quantities. The presence of arsenic has been remarked in the district, and the quantity here is rather considerable.

The bottom of the crater of the Solfatara is about two hundred and seventy-five feet above the sea, and its walls (the ancient cone) are now probably about two hundred feet higher than the bottom of the water. They are rather steep, and are composed chiefly of volcanic tuff, the beds of which show marks of tilting in one part, near which are small caverns, from which fumaroles issue. They are, however, much weather-worn. The principal vent is within a fissure or crevice at least one hundred yards in length, extending towards the south west; and on the line of this crevice are numerous smaller fumaroles, from which hot steam also proceeds. At one of these, near the principal vent, I was able to note the temperature, and found it to be 97 C., or within three degrees Centigrade of the boiling point of water, within eight inches of the surface. The rest were less hot, only because they were more covered and less accessible. To the north of this main fissure there are others. One of them is distinguishable in the caverns already alluded to, which are so hot that one does not willingly remain long in them. They are of no great size, and run in only about thirty or forty yards; but they are interesting from the exquisite and delicate crystals which line their walls. A rare mineral (Coquimbite) is especially abundant and beautiful, but the crystals are too fragile and delicate to be easily conveyed away. At many points where fumaroles show themselves, the peculiar phenomenon of smoke arising in abundance on the contact of flame, or even of smouldering red heat, such as the end of a cigar, may always be observed.

The cone next in order, and far the largest of all, is that of the Astroni, the crater of which is now the nursery for the King of Italy's wild boars, and is only accessible by special permission. This, however, is obtained without difficulty. It is a very large and regular depression, the top being a mile and a third across in its larger diameter and a mile in its smaller. The crater is nearly a mile across at its widest part, and three quarters of a mile in its smaller. The outer circuit, or rim, of the cone is more than four miles, and is entirely unbroken, except at the entrance.

A view of the Astroni, and the Lake of Agnano from the monastery of the Camaldoli is almost necessary to appreciate the very singular features of the district, and also clears up points that seem confused and obscure when only the lower ground is travelled over. Looking down from the terraces of the convent, at an elevation of about fourteen hundred feet above the sea, one is able to perceive the outline of a large cone, now much broken, but still fairly indicated, partly by the ridge between Naples and Nisita, connecting itself with the hill of the Castle of St. Elmo, and partly by the low hills of Arenella and the higher elevation on which the convent is built. These have inclosed a long oval space, about two miles across, and four or five miles from northeast to southwest, but most of the rim of the crater is gone. A part of the bottom of the crater belonging to this cone is seen from the convent spread out at one's feet, covered with small villages and well cultivated. Much of the cone was destroyed by the eruption of the smaller cone of Agnano, already described, and whose crater is now a lake. This destruction of one crater by another is common enough, and is well illustrated in Vesuvius itself, whose present cone occupies the place of the more ancient cone of Monte Somma. The group of cones beyond, of which the Astroni is the best, may be regarded as belonging to the same series of eruptions, all taking their origin in the main fissure of the Phlegrean fields. Most of them are later in date than that of whose cone the Camaldoli range now affords the best indication, and the exact order of sequence is not quite clear.

After visiting the Camaldoli, the next visit should be to Astroni. It is beyond comparison one of the most striking and picturesque places near Naples. The road to it is past the Lake of Agnano, whose crater has been partly destroyed and intruded on by the formation of the Astroni cone. This is as nearly perfect as if it had been formed yesterday. The circumference of the base is that of the present cone of Vesuvius, and the crater is larger. But as the cone of Vesuvius rises from a plateau nearly three thousand feet above the sea, and that of Astroni from the level of the sea, the appearances are different. The actual elevation of the Astroni cone is also much less considerable, and the outer slope much more gradual than in the case of Vesuvius, though still very steep. The lowest part of the Astroni cone is towards the east, and is not more than two hundred and sixty feet above the sea. The higher part is perhaps another hundred feet. The Vesuvius cone rises fifteen hundred feet.

But it must be remembered that after a few thousand years of weathering, little more than the hard core of rock belonging to a volcanic cone can ever remain, and therefore the original outer coat of ashes of Astroni may have been once lofty and imposing enough. It is not till we enter the crater that any idea can be had of the singular appearance there presented. Outside it looks only a steep hill of no great elevation. The moment the lodge is passed (a kind of tower constructed at the lowest point of the rim of the crater), the full meaning of the hill is recognized, for not even in Vesuvius is the cup-like appearance better seen.

The road enters the hill as if from a crack in the rim, and presents to view a complete cup, with a somewhat irregular rim, depressed about two hundred and fifty feet, or nearly to the level of the sea. The sides of this cup are partly naked rock, but for the most part are richly clothed with vegetation. Where the steepness is not too great, forest trees rise from little ledges, or thrust their roots into the crevices of the rock. The bottom is nearly level, with the exception of a small hill (also conical, and provided with another little crater), which rises out of it to the right. Three lakes, one of tolerable size and considerable depth, are seen in the different parts. The bottom is also covered with vegetation, generally of well-grown forest trees. A carriage road winds down one side of the interior, and terminates in a fine avenue crossing the floor of the crater. The crater features are all admirably retained; and indeed the perfect cup-like character has been rather assisted than otherwise by art in consequence of the use to which this curious valley is put. It has long been kept as a preserve of wild boars, formerly for the King of Naples, now for the King of Italy. No place can be conceived more admirably adapted for the purpose. There is a park of nearly five hundred acres inclosed within a natural rine-tence of hill, clothed with luxuriant vegetation, and for the most part much too nearly vertical to be scaled. This natural fence is nearly circular, and its height varies from about two hundred and fifty to more than three hundred feet. One would think that no animal that does not fly could enter or escape except through the gates, but as additional security a high artificial wall is built on the ridge of the crater. Within this area, which was once the natural throat through which fire and flame, hot steam and gases, and red-hot stones were ejected, and from which the whole district was once buried in ashes, there is now no indication of volcanic energy. Everything is calm and still, except when the hunter comes to disturb the wild boar in his lair.

The Monte Cigliano is a smaller cone, with a deep crater, between the Astroni and Monte Barbaro. Monte Campana, further to the north, and detached, is of the same nature, but neither of these differ essentially from the Monte Nuovo, which is much more recent, and affords more perfect illustrations of its volcanic character. The Campiglione is more distinctive and very much larger. It is the name given to the flat bottom of an immense crater, and its soil has long been remarkable for extreme fertility. The hill forming part of the cone once inclosing the plain is called the Monte Barbaro, and is quite as remarkable and valuable as the plain, inasmuch as its vines are among the best in the neighborhood. They are among those that in the palmy days of Rome yielded the real Falernian. Before the formation of the Monte Nuovo, the Monte Barbaro must have been a prominent object from the sea, but it is now concealed. The weathering of scores of centuries has also no doubt helped to reduce the height of this cone, and raise the bottom of the crater.

The Monte Nuovo, formed with extraordinary rapidity in the year 1538, is in some respects the most interesting, as it is the newest and most perfect, of all the inactive craters around Vesuvius. Very minute accounts remain of this great eruption, which was apparently somewhat different from what is usual in the district. Shortly before the final outburst, numerous earthquakes, rapidly succeeding each other, convulsed the whole district of the Phlegrean fields, and produced permanent changes of level over a large tract of country. It is even recorded that the sea-line was removed about a third of a mile back in many places, while in certain limited areas the ground sank, forming gulfs and wide and deep trenches, from which water issued. The water was at first cold. It soon became hotter, increasing to the boiling point, and then issued steam, at a high temperature, blackened by large quantities of volcanic dust, forming a dense mud, deluging Pozzuoli, and reaching as far as Naples, about ten miles distant. On the cessation of this eruption of wet ashes and mud, dry ashes and red-hot fragments of scoriæ succeeded, and were thrown out in enormous quantities, reaching even one hundred and fifty miles from the spot. In the course of less than three days a considerable hill was formed round the place of eruption. This hill at first was a mile and a half in circumference, and rose to four hundred and forty feet above the sea level, completely covering a village, and filling up more than half of a large lake at a little distance. A few smaller eruptions of the same kind followed after very short intervals, but since then everything has been perfectly quiet. No lava current issued, and the mischief done was comparatively small. It is impossible to visit and examine the Monte Nuovo in its present state without recalling something of this history. It is, perhaps, the only cone and crater of eruption in the neighborhood in which there has been no apparent change produced by the infiltration of gases and steam since the close of the original eruption. There are no *stufe* or hot-air emanations in its immediate vicinity. It is the result of a few days' subterranean activity commencing suddenly, and terminating completely after a very short time. On the 28th September were felt the first serious indications of approaching volcanic activity; and on the 6th of October following the last were observed. In this seven days, however, much was done, and the effects still remain. There is still the conical hill rising abruptly out of the plain, and showing at the top a circular ridge. The slopes of this hill are still composed of scoriaceous lava and black volcanic sand. The substance of the hill is tufa, with dykes of coarse scoriaceous lava. The summit, however, is now less than four hundred feet above the sea (three hundred and eighty feet according to my measurement, with a good aneroid, but under unfavorable conditions of the atmosphere), and thus, if the old estimate of four hundred and forty feet is correct, it must have been greatly lowered by the rains of five centuries. On reaching the ridge, which is easy enough, the sides being covered with low underwood and trees, we look down into the crater depressed about three hundred feet below the highest part of the ridge, and only about eighty feet above the sea. The walls of this crater are still very steep, and the path down to the circular area at the bottom winds round the inside. This area appears flat, but is higher on the side towards the northeast. It is cultivated, yielding good crops of maize and some varieties of vegetation; and thus its soil, which is entirely volcanic, has decomposed favorably. The walls of the crater are tuiaceous, and incline at a considerable angle. They are cut by a few dykes of hard rock. The diameter of the circular plain I estimated to be about one hundred and eighty yards. In the last century, according to Sir William Hamilton, it was considered that the depression of the crater below the highest point was almost as great as the elevation of the highest part of the cone above the sea, the latter being four hundred and forty and the former four hundred and nineteen, showing a difference of twenty-one feet. At present the respective figures are three hundred and eighty, three hundred, and twenty feet. The chief alteration, as might have been supposed, has been in the height of the cone, which is easily acted on by weather.

Shells have been occasionally found in the tufaceous mass of which the walls of Monte Nuovo are composed, and I found fragments both of iron ore and of compact basalt, the latter in considerable quantity. These were, no doubt, portions of the strata detached and thrown up into the air by the force of the explosion. It is said by some of the observers that stones as large as an ox were thrown up into the air during the eruption, and no one who has walked over the slopes of Vesuvius and measured the huge angular blocks of grey lava thrown out within the last few years and still unaltered, can doubt that this is perfectly possible, and even probable.

Beyond the Monte Nuovo we come to the interesting and classical Lake Avernus, also occupying an inactive crater. It is large, the lake being a mile and a half round, and open towards the south in the direction of another well-known piece of water, the Lucrine lake. The gloom that once attached to Avernus has now disappeared, and it, as is not unlikely, large quantities of carbonic acid gas were emitted from crevices in the neighborhood in the classical times, these also have been choked up. It seems probable that the crater was then in the state of the present Solfatara; and it is quite certain that the changes of level that have been alluded to in speaking of the Monte Nuovo eruption, greatly affected the condition of the whole neighborhood. The effects of the gases issuing from the earth in all this neighborhood were well known, and made good use of by the priests of the pagan temples that abounded in the district; and it was not till the time of Augustus, when the Avernus and Lucrine lakes were connected by an open cut with the sea, and formed a port, that the terrors and superstitions connected with them died away, and they were rendered healthy and habitable. This port was destroyed by the Monte Nuovo eruption. In the last century the lake of Avernus was sounded, and found to have a depth of five hundred feet in the middle.

Beyond the coast of the mainland of Italy are the islands of Procida and Ischia. They have been supposed to be parts of one great ancient crater. There is not much to prove this, but beyond a doubt they are parts of volcanic cones. They are interesting islands, especially the latter, in which numerous hot springs still prove the intensity of the subterranean heat. Ischia was the chief seat of volcanic activity in this part of Italy previous to the great eruption of Vesuvius in the first century of the Christian era.

Thus, then, it appears that Vesuvius, now the only active volcanic vent in the neighborhood of Naples, is but the most recent locality in which a long series of eruptions, commencing at some unknown period, has come into activity. Other places, especially in the neighborhood of the Solfatara, exhibit a partial activity that seems to have gone on with little change from time immemorial. Others again, as the island of Ischia, preceded Vesuvius in a long course of activity, but ceased when the newer vent was opened. Others preceded Ischia as many ages as that island antedated Vesuvius, and are now fertile plains and valleys.

The whole district extending for about thirty-five miles from east to west, and about twelve miles from north to south, is also intimately connected with the older volcanic vents to the north and east, and those of newer date to the south. The Vesuvian district, the Roman district (near Albano), and the Etna district, are all connected underground. At various points there is activity and energy, for there Vulcan's thunder still growls, and his stamp shakes the earth. Elsewhere there is present repose and inactivity. But everywhere in this part of the world the dangerous fires are smouldering and not extinguished. They burst forth from time to time, and no one can foresee or foretell where the next point of danger may be. Thus the extinct and inactive volcanoes are hardly less interesting than the cones of a few years ago still smoking and always threatening.—*Temple Bar for October.*

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If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such endorsement and such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK September 3, 1866.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and unadulterated quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1865.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusel Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 7 2

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RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Pittsburg Ayr, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11.45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. The 4.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6.30, 7.15, and 9.30 A. M., 4 and 6.50 P. M. The 7.15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 4.30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4.36 and 10 P. M.
Arrive at CHESTER and PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.28, 7.55, 10.14 and 11.40 A. M., 4.43, 5.10, 7.26, and 10.46 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7.25 A. M., Way mail, 9.20 A. M., Express, 1.10 P. M., Express, 6.35 P. M., Express, 8.25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4.49 and 8.32 A. M., and 3.28 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5.23 and 9.33 A. M., and 4.15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations, at 6.00 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4.45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4.20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7.15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4.15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11.30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8.25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6.20 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
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At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class..... 1 50
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Beverly.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4.00, 6.45 P. M., and 12 P. M (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3.00. The 6.45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7.30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4.30, 5, and 6.45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Tullytown, etc.
At 7 and 10.15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10.15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Edgington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which may be reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, as well as by those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 661 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Day Express..... at 9.00 A. M.
Fast Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11.20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..... at 12.00 M.
Parkesburg Train..... at 1.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... at 2.20 "
Lancaster Accommodation..... at 4.00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail..... at 9.00 "
Philadelphia Express..... at 11.00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers by Day Express go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8.10 P. M.
Passengers by Day Express go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 661 Chesnut street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Cincinnati Express..... at 12.40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... at 7.10 "
Fast Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8.20 A. M. & 7.10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... at 9.00 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... at 12.40 P. M.
Fast Line..... at 1.10 "
Day Express..... at 5.50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation..... at 9.50 "
Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.
Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7.00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8.40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5.50 P. M.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to
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SAMUEL B. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
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THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunchunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

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BAG

CORPORATIONS HAVE SOULS.

The subject of life assurance is attracting the attention of almost every man. Capitalists are availing themselves of the opportunities it affords for profitable investment, and poor men are seeking it as a refuge for their dependent families. While all life assurance societies are financially sound and firm, as the record of each will show, how important that a spirit of high-toned liberality and integrity should characterize the decisions of those who, as officers and directors, control the payment of losses!

The EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the United States shares largely in the public confidence, the names of those honored Philadelphians, George H. Stuart, Thomas A. Biddle, and Theodore Cuyler, acting directors therefor, being sufficient guarantee to all. The following instance, however, illustrates clearly the generous and noble sentiments that do and will guide its officials in the settlement of claims which arise from the death of its members:—John Thompson, deceased, has resided in this city many years, doing business at Spruce street wharf, and for years has been insured in the "Equitable" for the sum of ten thousand dollars. All his premiums were promptly paid, excepting the last, which fell due Monday, October 15, 1866.

On Tuesday, October 16, the agent of the society called at the office of Mr. T., and learned that he was dangerously ill. Returning, he found the son of Mr. Thompson with a check drawn by Mr. T. himself on Saturday, October 13, for the amount of premium. Under these circumstances the agent could not receive the premium, and thus revive the forfeited policy, without the consent of the society, to whom the facts were at once presented, October 18, and after the society had been informed of the death of Mr. Thompson, J. W. Alexander, Esq., Secretary, replied as follows:—"We think it best, under the circumstances, to receive the premium on Thompson's policy, and will not make the failure to pay on the day the premium was due a reason for declining to pay the loss. *We are certainly not legally bound to receive it*, but as the parties appear to have acted in good faith, we prefer to *incur the loss* rather than take advantage of their neglect. *Please receive the premium and issue receipt.*"

Is there one individual of the large number insured by the "Equitable" who will not approve and applaud this generous action? Certainly, after such praiseworthy conduct, we cannot endorse the old saying:—"Corporations have no souls."

Highly commendable as the above instance of liberality on the part of the Equitable Life Assurance Society certainly is, yet it forms by no means an exception to their general system of dealing with their policy-holders. This justly popular society *always pays its losses with the most honorable promptness*, never having contested a claim, thereby leaving no uncertainty whatever, concerning its ability and willingness to settle all claims of a similar character.

The branch office of this Society is located at No. 432 Chesnut street.

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NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

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NO CURE, NO PAY.

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For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used outwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, be ow Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Yost, No. 1336 N. Thirteenth street just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, No. 23 N. Water st, cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM
Ever known. Mr Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, ESQ., No 523 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure. 8 1 ws

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IT HAS NO SUPERIOR!

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FIRST PREMIUM AT ALL THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL FAIRS IN THIS COUNTRY,

wherever it has been on exhibition. The proprietors contemplate visiting Europe with this Machine, and going to the World's Fair, to be held in the city of Paris next spring and summer, but will this fall and winter, previous to starting thereto, visit a few of the principal Eastern and Southern cities, for the purpose of selling Territorial Rights to Manufacturers, or any person desiring to deal or trade in Patents. Owing to the meritorious qualities of this Machine, it is one of the best Selling Patents ever offered to the American people. Already Territorial Rights to the amount of $33,000 have been sold in the short space of five months since the issuing of this Patent. Any article or machine the object of which is the advancement of the agricultural interest of this great country, is readily appreciated; hence the rapid and unprecedented sale of this valuable Machine. Manufacturers and Trading men may find it to their interest to

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Fur Robes in the City.

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HANDSOME PATTERNS.

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Great Variety of our own Manufacture,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

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SLEICH BELLS.
SLEICH BELLS.

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I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.

EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. VI.—No. 101. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

Baptist.

—Rev. R. G. Seymour has returned from New Orleans, with the tidings that the Crescent City Baptist Church, of which he was pastor, and for whose new meeting house he had made earnest efforts to obtain Northern subscriptions, has been disbanded. He says:—"As New Orleans has ceased to be a city where loyal Union people can live in safety, and have the freedom of loyal speech, there is little hope for such a church as was contemplated."

Christians.

—The General Conference of this body, usually called Christian, held its Quadrennial Convention at Marshall, Michigan, on the 2d instant. Thirty-four Conferences in the United States and Canada were represented. About $8000 were reported as pledged towards a theological seminary.

Congregationalist.

—The General Association of New York met at Owego last week. It reported the number of its churches in the State at 230, with a membership of 23,000, and numerous revivals of religion during the past year. The vote in favor of impartial suffrage was cordially adopted.

—Connecticut has fifteen Ministerial Associations, and 314 resident ministers. The contributions of the churches last year were $257,164, an average of $5·05 to each church member, though, of course, many who are not church members contributed.

—Rev. Thomas Easton was dismissed by ecclesiastical council from the Congregational Church, South Glastonbury, Conn., October 9.

—Rev. C. B. Boynton has been installed as Pastor of the new Congregational Church in Washington, the corner-stone of which was laid last week.

—The President has appointed Rev. John Seys, of Ohio, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to the republic of Liberia.

—President Finney, of Oberlin College, Ohio, has so far recovered his strength as to preach twice on the Sabbath. He is still felt there to be a spiritual giant. Though not now acting as President, he still fills the chair of pastoral theology and polemics.

—The tenth annual meeting of the General Conference of Minnesota was held last week at Faribault. Rev. A. B. Smith, of South Barry, Connecticut, preached the opening sermon. Mr. J. W. Copp was chosen Moderator. The great event of the meeting was the locating of the Puritan College for that rising State. A committee of last year—Rev. R. Hall, Home Missionary agent, as chairman—reported proposals from five places, and recommended Northfield, which pledged $18,500 in cash. After a full canvass of the case, this nomination was confirmed by a rising vote. The name is to be Northfield College; two-thirds of the trustees are always to be Congregationalists. Resolutions commending the work among the freedmen, and giving the ring of loyal and patriotic metal, not neglecting to endorse negro suffrage, were adopted.

Episcopal.

—Five American Episcopal Bishops are now in Europe, seeking health.

—Bishop Whipple states that he has been in Minnesota seven years, and has seen much of the Indians there, of whom there are about 18,000. He gives them credit for many virtues, except in districts corrupted by the whites.

—Bishop Clark has resigned the rectorship of Grace Church, Providence, R. I.

—Bishop Randall, of Colorado, arrived in Boston from his diocese recently. He is not likely to return to that Territory till spring; and before that time, it is said, he may be called to the vacant bishopric in Maine.

—Mr. Clark B. Oakley, late graduate of Rochester University and Hamilton Theological Seminary, accepts the call of the Eleon Church, of this city.

—Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle has been unanimously appointed, by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Bishop of the new Diocese of Montana and Nevada.

—The London correspondent of the *American Presbyterian* says:—

"A general expectation prevails among the clergy of the Established Church that the personal advent of the Lord Jesus is near at hand, and that all things must grow worse and worse till he comes; and, therefore, they acquiesce in 'things as they are,' almost without a murmur."

German Reformed.

—A German Reformed paper states that the most urgent want of the Church just now is ministers. The statistical reports of the Church for the last year show a total of 372 ministers and 5173 additions by confirmations, being an average of a fraction less than eleven for each minister.

Methodist.

—A centenary collection at Canton, Ohio, on the 4th instant, amounted to $78,000.

—A writer in the Richmond *Christian Advocate* suggests that the word "Methodist" be dropped from the name of the Southern Methodist Church, and that the name of "Evangelical Episcopal Church" be substituted, on the ground that the Northern Methodist Church has made the name of Methodism odious by running a political machine under that once honorable designation. Anything partaking of the nature of loyalty has, unfortunately, an "odious" aspect in the eyes of a certain class in the late Confederate States. The Methodist Church South is perhaps more sensitive on the "odious" question than any other body, collection, or class of men south of the Potomac.

—Rev. Robert Wallace, delegate from the Irish Conference to the Methodists of the United States died of cholera in Cincinnati, on Sabbath morning, the 2d ult.

—At the Preachers' Meeting, held in this city a few days since, Bishop Simpson advocated the endowment of Dickinson College, and proposed to divide the city into ten sections, each to raise $5000. The system was approved of, and Messrs. J. W. Jackson, R. H. Nagal, A. Wallace, A. Cookman, J. B. Maddux, L. C. Matlack, W. J. Paxson, G. W. Lybrand, and C. F. Turner were appointed to perfect the plan proposed.

—At the meeting of the Illinois Conference, held recently in Bloomington, Major Briscoe enrolled in the "Grand Army of the Republic" the names of about fifty ministers, who had been in the service, which, with fifteen unentered, makes up nearly one-third of the travelling preachers of the Conference—showing the patriotic metal of the Conference. Encouraging reports were received as to the condition of the literary institutions, Marshall and Quincy Colleges, the Ladies' Seminary at Jacksonville, and the Wesleyan University. The contributions to the latter during the year amount to $80,000.

—Of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri and Arkansas, the *Central Christian Advocate* says:—

"No part of our great field promised more than this two years ago, and the results have fulfilled the hope. Silently, yet powerfully, the work has gone forward. Churches have been erected, Sunday Schools started and kept up, preaching places multiplied, and many souls converted. The work is still progressing, though there is a violent reaction, on account of the newly excited hopes of the Rebels; but our brethren, amid obloquy and peril, pursue their triumphant course."

—Rev. Lawrence Riley, who died a few days since at Lyons, N. Y., at the advanced age of ninety years, became an itinerant preacher in the Philadelphia Conference nearly sixty years ago.

—The Methodists of Vermont have located their Conference Seminary and Female College at Montpelier.

Presbyterian.

—A letter from Athens, Ga., says a remarkable religious interest, exceeding anything of the kind for twenty years, prevails among the Churches and people of that place.

—A number of the Presbyteries have spoken decidedly, at their late fall meetings, in favor of the union of the two branches of the denomination.

—The following is given as the percentage of growth in several branches of the Presbyterian family, in proportion to the ministers:—"There are in the Presbyterian Church, New School, 1739 ministers, and last year 10,289 were added to their churches on examination, making an average of 5·92 to each ordained minister. There are in the Presbyterian Church, Old School, 2294 ministers, and last year 17,937 were added to their churches on examination, making an average of 7·82 to each ordained minister. During the same year, the Reformed Dutch Church, with 407 ministers, received on profession of faith 3120, averaging 7·86 to each minister. United Presbyterians have 539 ministers, and last year 4061 were added to the roll of the communicants on examination, making an average of 7·53 to each minister."

—The Old School Synod of New York met at Newburg, October 16. Dr. Vandyke appeared, with Professor Eaton, of Brooklyn, for his attendant Elder. But Professor Eaton had unfortunately signed the famous "Declaration and Testimony" against the patriotic action of the General Assembly, and therefore, in pursuance of the explicit order of the Assembly, the Synod refused to enrol his name, notwithstanding a long speech which he made. The yeas and nays being called by Dr. Vandyke, the motion to exclude was carried—111 to 7. Vandyke presented protest, and the Synod, on motion of Dr. West, resolved that, as it was an old story, no answer was needed. A similar effort made in the Presbytery of Nassau was attended with the same result, and both Pastor and Elder withdrew.

—The Wisconsin Presbyterian and Congregational Convention, which last year celebrated its quarter-century anniversary, held its annual meeting at Fort Atkinson, October 6, Rev. S. A. Dwinell, of Reedsbury, Moderator.

Roman Catholic.

—Monsignor Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, who is absent from his diocese for his health, has nobly given up his episcopal palace for the use of the sufferers from the floods, and devoted a quarter of his year's income to the same purpose.

—The Right Rev. Dr. Dubois, Bishop of Galveston, Texas, has arrived in New York, with twenty-nine ecclesiastics from France, Belgium, etc., several of whom already speak English, and all are volunteer missionaries for the rough but promising Diocese of Galveston, embracing all Texas. Bishop Dubois also brought out eleven female religious, Ursulines, to take charge of education, Sisters for hospitals, asylums, etc. This is, indeed, a windfall for Texas.

—The talk is that the Diocese of Philadelphia will be divided.

—Archbishop Manning, in a recent pastoral, says:—"For near twenty years Pius IX has stood inflexible in the midst of menace and temptation. Every kind of compromise and concession has been proposed to induce him to betray his two-fold trust. The sovereignty both spiritual and temporal committed to him is the embodiment and the guarantee of the Christian social order, and of the consecration of the civil powers of the world. To separate them would be to desecrate the government of nations. Therefore the whole weight of the assault is made upon him. If only he would abdicate his contact with the temporal government of society, the last bond between Christianity and society would be dissolved. For this cause all visions of imaginary good are set before him."

Unitarian.

—The Second National Unitarian Conference was held at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 10th and 11th inst. Resolutions were adopted in favor of temperance, urging a larger supply of ministers, and pledging $20,000 for Meadville Theological School, and recommending the raising of $100,000 for denominational purposes the present year. During the year ending September 30, $60,896 were received. One hundred and thirty churches were represented in the Conference. Invitations to the Conference were extended to three hundred and thirteen churches, an increase of forty-three in eighteen months. It was resolved to adopt an amendment to the Constitution, so that the Conference may be composed of delegates from Unitarian Churches and other Christian Churches. The Conference will meet again in 1868.

—The Cambridge Divinity School has received nine students the present term, and three others are expected. Eight of the students in the school served in the war. Two new professors are sadly needed.

Universalist.

—The *Universalist* gives a list of contributions in this denomination the past two years for education, amounting to $519,800, of which $255,000 was for Tuft's College.

Bible Matters.

—At a monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the American and Foreign Bible Society, applications for donations of Scriptures were numerous; some forty or fifty were presented. Those coming from the Southern States—such as Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri—only confirm previous statements as to the entire disability of the brethren in the South to provide the means for the purchasing of Scriptures to supply the immediate and pressing wants of the poor whites as well as those of another color.

—Rev. Dr. Wescott, of New York, has been elected financial secretary of the American Bible Union, and it is expected that he will accept the appointment.

—Dr. Van Dyck, now superintending the publication of the Arabic Bible, gives it as his opinion that a Dr. Sheshabek, who has thoroughly embraced the Christian faith, is the leading mind of all the Arabic-speaking races. He is the author of several learned and valuable books written in the defense of Christianity.

Missionary Matters.

—During the year ending September 1, 1866, thirteen corporate members of the American Board died, viz.:—Elphalet Nott, D. D., General John H. Cocke, Rev. David Greene, Alfred Ely, D. D., Horatio Bardwell, D. D., Hon. Seth Terry, William T. Dwight, D. D., Samuel M. Worcester, D. D., Samuel W. S. Dutton, D. D., Lyndon A. Smith, M. D., Matthias W. Baldwin, Esq., Thomas Brainerd, D. D., Elisha L. Cleveland, D. D.

—The Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church held its annual meeting a few days since. The report of the Domestic Board shows that the receipts amounted to $54,645·02. The receipts of the Foreign Committee amounted to $71,620·58.

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LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH St.

New Linen Sheetings,
Pillow and Bolster Casings,
Table Cloths,
Napkins and Doylies,
Towels, Etc. Etc. Etc.

I import and keep constantly on hand

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK

IN THE CITY.

Hotels and Steamboats supplied with LINENS at Importer's package prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN LINEN GOODS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

9 17 tl2 3lrp

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED FROM AUCTION

One case all-wool Plaids, 81·12½ per yard.
Do do $1 37½ per yard.
Tartan plaids, very cheap, 87½c.
Plain and Plaid Poplins.
French Merinoes, $1 12½ per yard.
Fine quality black Merinoes and Delaines.
Fine quality black Alpacas, etc. etc.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Good all wool Flannels for 37½, 40, 42, 45, 50, 60c., up to $1 25 per yard.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannel, 50, 65 69, and 85c.
Domet Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½c.
Best make Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Bleached Table Linens, $1, $1 25, $1·50, $1·75, and $2 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 75, 80, 90, $1, and $1 15 per yard.
Linen Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 17, 19, and 20c per yard.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hem-stitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' Worked Hdkfs
Ladies' Hem-stitched Hdkfs, tucked.
A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

GENTS' HALF HOSE.

Kid Gloves, real kid, $1 25 per pair. Best in the city for that price (10 22
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Handsome all-wool Plaid Poplins, $1 50.
Lupin's all-wool Delaines, 95c., worth $1·10
Fine quality Scarlet Sacque Flannels.
Large assortment Delaines and Calicoes.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests, all sizes.
Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1·25.
Cheapest Balmorals in the city.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings, from auction.
50 dozen superior quality Kid Gloves, $1 25.
Gents' new style Ties, 50 cents, a bargain.

CANTON FLANNELS!

3000 yards heaviest and best made.
Canton Flannels at 22, 25, 28, 31, to 37½ cents.

MUSLINS!

Muslins, all the best makes.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 33, 35, to 39 cents.
Unbleached Muslins, 18, 21 25, 28, 30, to 37½ cents.
Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins.
25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached made.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 50c., to $1.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 31, 40, 45, 50c, etc.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 65 cents.
Shirting and Sacque Flannels, etc.

CHEAPEST BLANKETS IN THE CITY.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§1 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESTNUT St.

BARGAINS IN

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
VELVETS,
CLOAKINGS,
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
REPS,
PLAIDS,
MOHAIRS,

AND DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Of reliable qualities, cheap, including a full line of

BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELLINGS,
ETC. ETC

10 20 stuth6trp

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

BARGAINS OPEN THIS DAY

1 case BALMORAL SKIRTS, black and grey, 82.
2 cases very superior SKIRTS, at $2 50.
1 case Honey comb BRIDAL QUILTS.
1 bale yard wide SHAKER FLANNELS, 62½c.
Heavy red twilled FLANNELS, 40 cents.
Good Scarlet FLANNELS, 31½ cents.

SILKS! SILKS!

Heavy Black GROS GRAINS for $2.
10 pieces POULT DE SOIE, all the new Shades, $2.
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS from auction, a great bargain.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

Elegant French CLOAKINGS, from late auctions
Handsome CLOTHS, medium prices.
Single and double-width CLOTHS, from $2 to $5.

BLANKETS.

HAVE NOW OPEN SOME GREAT BARGAINS.

Fine BLANKETS, cheaper than at any time during the season.
Twenty-five cases all sizes and weights, from $5 to $20 per pair.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

8 1 3m

LINENS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Shirting and Pillow Linens.
Linen Sheetings, best makes.
Table Cloths and Napkins.
Table Damask, Towellings.
Quilts, in all qualities.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES,

With a general assortment of all goods in this line used in Housekeeping.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

10 19 12t

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESTNUT Street.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESTNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILK,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIE,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPS,	MANTUA RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.

A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in

CLUNY,	POINT,
VALENCIENNES,	THREAD,
APPLIQUE,	GUIMPURE,
ENGLISH & FRENCH	BLACK THREAD,
REAL BLONDS,	HONITON, Etc.

INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,

Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,

Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,

WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.

First-class Goods at the price of inferior.

A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 9 29stuth

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination

Long and square Paisley shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Fetla Shawls, Breakfast Shawls etc etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. (10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

CHARLES E. KELLY,

No 122 S. ELEVENTH STREET,

Has a large and complete assortment, at OLD PRICES, of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES AND SETS,
WHITE GOODS AND VEILS,
EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN HDKFS'
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS

10 27 6trp

DRY GOODS.

DEPOT FOR

FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

Whose establishment for the sale of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF

FRESH LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

SUCH AS

Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings,
Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins,
Damask Table Cloths,
Table Linens,
Damask Napkins,
Bordered Towels,
Towellings, Quilts,
Blankets, Table and
Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,

And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 9 14 thstu6mrp

FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.

Real Welsh Flannel.
Shaker Flannel.
Swanskin Flannel, very soft and heavy.
English Unshrinkable Flannel.
Persian Flannel, Silk Warp.
Ballardvale and other Domestic Flannels.
Domet and Gauze Flannel.
Red and Grey Flannels.
Fancy Sacque Flannels.
Canton Flannels.

A full assortment now received and for sale by

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

10 25 6t rp No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

BLANKETS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS

All-Wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

Crib and Cradle Blankets,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

10 25 6t rp No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

10 17 1m

No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

FIRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

OPENING OF

FALL GOODS.

PIMS IRISH POPLINS.
PIMS PLAID POPLINS.
PLAID MERINOES.
CASHMERE ROBES.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.
ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. (7 28stuthtrp

DRY GOODS.

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED

A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cents per yard.
PLAIDS at $1·00, $1 2, and $1·50; very handsome at $2 00.
COLORED SILKS, from $1 50 to $4 00 per yard
BLACK SILKS at all prices.
IRISH POPLINS, best quality, $3·00.
SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BALMORALS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES in great variety, at prices below competition.

8 13 w3m

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,

No. 922.....FINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries Hosiery, Gloves Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Fans and Fan Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underveats and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Gilb Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Huriaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BARGAINS.

75 CENTS, $1·00, $2·00.

MILLINERY GOODS CHEAP.

FREEMAN & COMPANY,

CORNER OF EIGHTH AND VINE STS.

OFFER

One Thousand Hats, as Follows:

Velvet Turban Hats.
Felt Turban Hats,
French Turban Hats,
Silk and Plush Turban Hats,
Straw Turban Hats,
Black Felt Gladiator Hats,
Brown do do
Children's and Ladies sizes for
75 CENTS EACH.

French Felt Gladiator Hats,
Drab Felt Gladiator Hats,
Black Felt Gladiator Hats,
French Felt Ristori Hats,
Drab Felt Ristori Hats,
Black Felt Ristori Hats.
Five different shades of French Felt for
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Also, 500 FINE VELVET-TRIMMED FELT, SILK, and VELVET HATS, in all the New Styles, and made of the best quality of materials, at
TWO DOLLARS EACH!

These goods are received direct from the Eastern manufacturers, and we propose to sell them
BELOW THE WHOLESALE PRICES.
Our $3 25 Black and $4·50 Colored Velvets are
THIRTY PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL PRICES.
WILLOW FEATHERS WE OFFER CHEAP.
PHEASANT FEATHERS, DITTO.

A full stock of Millinery Goods can be found at our Corner Store.

Call and see how much you can buy for a Little Money.

FREEMAN & CO.,

10 26 1m8p Corner EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

JUST RECEIVED,

French Opera Bonnets,

REAL NOVELTIES.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT ST.

10 1 2m rp

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

No. 726 CHESNUT Street,

OPEN THIS DAY,

A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children

All the newest shapes at very low prices.

Willow, Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes.

Brown, Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets, Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Afriques, Frosted Velvets.

The same goods in every other shade of color.

Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hat and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices—

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

10 5 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready 9 29 6m

BONNET OPENING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

E. P. CILL & CO.,

10 1 1m NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18s

CANTON GINGER.

Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

6 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

Evening Telegraph

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1866.

Republicanism and Christian Civilization.

A "CONSERVATIVE" organ that invested heavily in the "nigger" cry during the late campaign, and failed to realize thereon, mourns over the result, and assigns the following singular reason for it:—

"We have repeatedly spoken of the fact that the radical politicians control to a very great extent all the instrumentalities which mould the opinions of men. Churches, schools, books, magazines, and—more potent than all others—the newspaper press have been subsidized to a fearful extent, and we might almost as well suppose that persons would grow up Christians in a Mohammedan community, as to expect the youth of our nominally free States to have true ideas of political affairs, when nearly all their teachings are false and sophistical."

We wonder that it never occurs to people who use language like the above, to inquire *why* it happens that "all the instrumentalities which mould the opinions of men, churches, schools, books, magazines, and the newspaper press" are so generally upon the side of the Republicans? It is true that in the extract above the word "*subsidized*" is used, but that is evidently merely rhetorical, as everybody knows that the subsidizing influences, such as Federal patronage, offices, and the like, are mainly in the hands of our opponents. The fact remains, and it is worthy of consideration, that the great levers of public opinion *are*, to a wonderful extent, in the hands of those who sympathize with the Republican party. In fact, all of the liberal, growing, progressive elements of our Christian civilization are with it. The Republican party has grown to power and greatness through its appeal to the intelligence and moral convictions of the masses. It has educated the people up to its standard.

The explanation of all this is very easy. The principles of the Republican party are based upon simple justice. They are the fundamental doctrines which lie at the basis of the liberty of the individual and of the self-government of the State. They are the essential principles of our form of government. They are those elements in our national life which have made us prosperous, free, and great. Every man indorses Republican doctrines when he has his own rights to defend. It is only when his selfish instincts prompt him to deny to his neighbors the same rights which, as a man, he claims for himself, that he becomes a self-styled conservative, or a proslaveryite, or a sham Democrat. Under the influence of a love of justice, of generosity, and of true philanthropy, every intelligent man is naturally a Republican.

That the churches should generally favor the doctrines of the Republican party is natural enough, for Christianity is founded upon the great fact of the unity and brotherhood of the human family. The opponents of the Republican party are just now basing their success upon the heathen idea of *caste*, an idea utterly repugnant to all the principles of the Christian religion. We can conceive of nothing more essentially *unchristian* than the efforts of false conservatism and sham Democracy to degrade and oppress our colored citizens merely on account of their color. If anything could be more brutal than this use made of the negro question by the Democrats in our late campaign, we should like to know what it is.

That the influence of schools, colleges, books, and of literature generally should be also on the side of republicanism, is not at all wonderful. All these things tend wards civilization and refinement and courtesy. Learning tends to liberalize men. The influence of literature has always been towards human elevation. Eloquence, poetry, song—all these demand the inspiration which springs from justice and truth and philanthropy. Who ever read an eloquent defense of oppression? What poet ever sung the beauties of slavery? When Mrs. Stowe wrote her great work against slavery, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a thousand imitators sprang up who thought they could invoke the same wit, pathos, and wonderful genius in *favor* of that institution; but they made miserable failures, every one of them. Mankind gladly treasure up good words spoken for liberty, and will not let them die, but hand them down from generation to generation; but they turn away with loathing from the prostitution of any man's intellect to the base work of bolstering up injustice and wrong.

It should be a matter of encouragement and of just pride to Republicans, when our enemies can find no worse charge against us than that we have the churches and schools and books and magazines and newspapers on our side. These great social forces come to us by an innate tendency, a spontaneous impulse. They show the mighty power of the principles which lie at the basis of our great organization, and disclose the secret of its vigorous and wonderful growth.

Southern Progress with Regard to the Reception of the Testimony of Colored People.

It is cheering to notice, from time to time, how the country is drifting away from the old follies and fallacies incident to the slave system. Probably there was no one point upon which the slaveholding communities were more thoroughly agreed than upon the exclusion of negroes from the witness-stand. To allow a colored person to give testimony in a court of law or justice was supposed to be a long step towards that "nigger equality" which is even yet such a bugbear to many ignorant people, North as well as South, and which was almost the entire stock in trade of our Democratic politicians in the recent elections. "What, allow a *nigger* to swear a white man's life away!" was the indignant exclamation of those who adopted Judge Taney's infamous sentiment, that a negro had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. Throughout the South, therefore, the slaves were excluded from the witness-stand, except it were to give testimony against one another. A slave might be murdered in the presence of a hundred of his companions, and not one of them be allowed to tell the facts in a court of justice. One white person, even, might commit a murder upon another in the presence of a score of black witnesses, and if no white person saw it, the murderer would go unconvicted and unpunished. This state of things continued throughout the whole era of the slave system. The overthrow of slavery, however, struck some of the shackles of prejudice from the minds of the more liberal of Southern jurists, and the negro was soon admitted to the witness-stand in a largely increased number of cases. In some, however, he was still excluded, until the passage by Congress last winter of that great statute of justice, the Civil Rights bill, in which the axe was laid at the root of the matter by providing that no person's testimony should be excluded in any court on account of the color of his skin.

There have been some restiveness and hesitancy on the part of the Southern Courts to conform to the terms of this statute, but in a majority of cases the reform is fully inaugurated. Among other instances the following is reported:—

"Recently, in Atala county, Mississippi, Samuel Winters was tried for the homicide of a negro. The witnesses were negroes alone, and not only were objections made that their testimony was incompetent, but, this being overruled, the jury were urged to disregard it as being unworthy of belief. But the jury convicted the man of manslaughter, and the Circuit Judge, J. A. P. Campbell, elected by the people, and held in the highest esteem, in passing sentence upon him approved of the verdict, and of the admissibility of such testimony as a basis of conviction."

Such an instance as this furnishes evidence that the South is gradually escaping from the dominion of a set of ideas incident particularly to the slave system. Prejudice is giving way, and juster notions are beginning to prevail. Correct principles are commencing to assert themselves, and the day is not far distant when, under the benign influence of freedom and education, the white people of the South will themselves look back with incredulity and wonder upon the views which they once maintained.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MUJAVIRO!—THE GREAT SUCCESS of this delicious perfume in the comparatively brief time it has been before the public, does not surprise us; as a right rich, delicate, and lasting perfume, it has no superior, and we think no equal. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Wilmington Daily Commercial.* 7 14 6mrp

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 7 30 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.
8 30

☞ PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent. and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent. Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866.

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
10 25 3w

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe, resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Eschetky, Esq., Cashier.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.
10 17

☞ OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November, at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.
10 23 11t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 9 15

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
8 6m

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At this meeting an election for Directors will be held, and other business transacted.

SAMUEL A. JACKSON, Secretary.
10 26 27 29 30-11 5 5t

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF SHAKESPEARE. By Nethaniel Holmes. Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: Smith, English & Co.

How William Shakespeare, an illiterate, uneducated player, without, apparently, any acquaintance with law, medicine, or philosophy, except such as he could have picked up in his professional engagements, could have written such works as are attributed to him, has been the wonder of the thinking minds of every age since the plays appeared. But the thought of denying to him the credit of authorship seems never to have suggested itself to any one until, in 1856, there appeared an article in *Putnam's* which gave the palm to Lord Bacon. Shortly afterwards an extended work on the subject appeared, from the pen of Miss Delia Bacon, and still later a "Letter to Lord Ellesmere," by William Henry Smith. Neither of them created any enduring impression, as the line of argument lay rather in trying to show that Shakespeare could not, than that Bacon did, write the plays. We have now before us an extended work, far more voluminous than any of its predecessors, covering some six hundred pages, which is to prove what Miss Bacon signally failed to render clear.

We give to Mr. Holmes much praise for his evident study of the poet, for his careful comparison between the works of Bacon and the plays of Shakespeare, for his research and his perspicuous style. We give him praise for the interesting book he has made for us; and that he has failed to convince us that Shakespeare was a fool, and Bacon a playwriter as well as a philosopher, is due to the fact that he has had to deal with theories, and not with events. If the production of ingenious theories constituted the requisite of an historian, Mr. Holmes would far outrival Macaulay, Gibbon, or Hume. But alas for the conversion which Mr. Holmes hopes to make! It is not sufficient to prove that one man could not have written and another could, but he must also show how it was that all the contemporaries of the one gave him the credit, and that the other never laid claim to his own. If Bacon wrote the plays attributed to Shakespeare, and Shakespeare had nothing about him which would warrant a belief that he could write such plays, then how were all his near companions deceived? How was Ben Jonson hoodwinked? and why should Bacon decline to claim as his own plays which would render the writer immortal? All this must be explained before analogies can be considered, and before resemblances can be received as evidence. If he can once show us this, then the similarity of expressions can be taken as proof; but Mr. Holmes fails to show us cause for the deception of all the friends of the supposed author, and the seclusion of the real writer. Until that is done, nothing else can be received. To Shakespeare still belongs the credit; to him must still be ascribed the titles of "Divine" and "Immortal." It is only natural that such criticisms should appear as the one before us. It is a good sign for the literature of our times; but we think, despite the cavils of unbelievers, the palm will remain with the Bard of Avon until the last trump shall sound.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY IN GERMANY. By J. Ross Brown. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agent: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mr. Brown has been long favorably known to our reading public by his travels and magazine articles. Almost all of his works have appeared as contributions to our periodical literature, and the work before us first saw light in the pages of *Harper's Magazine*. It is a pleasant, and we may say an instructive, addition to our literature, and one which can be read with advantage by all who contemplate a visit to Europe—and who, in this fast age, does not? It is the narration of what the author saw in Germany, and is thickly interspersed with illustrations. That portion of the work which treats of the home-life of the Teutons is pleasing and jocose, abounding in the description of festivals, games, frolicking, and all that joyousness which is so characteristic of the race. The chapter devoted to a description of the schools is not as full as the importance of the subject demands, and should have received more attention at the author's hands. The work is not a tale of travel; it is a narrative of years of residence, and from the character of Mr. Brown, we think that his details may be relied on as perfectly truthful. In fact, the book bears internal evidence of the veracity of its writer. It is neatly bound, in the usual good taste of the publishers, and we have only cause to regret that some of the articles had not been rewritten in the compilation of the book. The sketches are very racy, and many of them have more of the nature of a caricature than of a delineation of events.

WITH GENERAL SHERIDAN IN LEE'S LAST CAMPAIGN. By a Staff Officer. J. B. Lippincott & Co.: Philadelphia.

The part which the cavalry of Sheridan took in the last act of the Rebellion has never appeared very clear. That they rendered good service and were in at the death are matters of history, but as all the interest of the North was centred in front of Petersburg, the doings of the Army of the Shenandoah were almost forgotten. The little work before us supplies that want in our knowledge of chronology, and is of the utmost interest. It is told in rather too stilted a style, and tends too much to the special glory of Philip H. Sheridan; but for all that it is of value, and forms part of that vast contemporaneous history which will be most useful in the future. The chapter devoted to the General himself is too fulsome to be received with great trust. It is evident that the writer is strongly prejudiced in his favor, and writes with all the zeal of a personal friend. The manœuvres are illustrated by an excellent map, and the whole work is got up in good substantial form.

MILLY; OR, THE HIDDEN CROSS, is the title of a pleasant little book for young ladies. It is interesting, natural, and pure, and can be warmly recommended to every household. We need such novels. The class which are generally manufactured are either vapid or sensational. The one before us is neither, and deserves a large patronage. It is for sale by G. W. Pitcher.

THE "SLOSHERS."

Artemas Ward's Last Sketch—American and English Characters Contrasted, Etc.

Mr. Punch, my Dear Sir:—It is seldom that the Commercial relations between Great Britain and the United States is mar'd by Games.

It is Commerce, after all, which will keep the two countries friendly to'ards each other rather than statesmen.

I look at your last Parliament, and I can't see that a single speech was encored during the entire session.

Look at Congress—but no, I'd rather not look at Congress.

Entertainin' this great regard for Commerce, "whose sales whiten every sea," as everybody happily observes every chance he gets, I learn with disgust and surprise that a British subjeck bo't a Barrel of Apple Sass in America recently, and when he arrove home he found under a few deloosiv layers of sass nothin' but saw dust. I should have instantly gone into the City and called a meetin of the leadin commercial men to condem and repudiate, as a American, this gros frawd, if I hadn't learned at the same time that the draft given by the British subjeck in payment for this frawdylent sass was drawd onto a Bankin House in London, which doesn't have a existence, but far otherwise, and never did.

There is those who larf at these things, but to me they mrit rebooks and frowns.

With the exception of my Uncle Wilyim—who, as I've before stated, is an uncle by marriage only, who is a low cuss and filled his coat pockets with pies and biled eggs at his weddin breakfast given to him by my father, and made the clergyman as united him a present of my father's new overcoat, and when my father on discoverin it got in a rage and denounced him. Uncle Wilyim said the old man (meanin my parent) hadn't any idea of first-class Humer!—with the exception of this wretched Uncle, the escutshin of my family has never been stained by Games. The little harmless deceptions I resort to in my perfeshion I do not call Games. They are sacrifisses to art.

I come of a very clever family.

The Wards is a very clever family, indeed.

I believe we are descended from the Puritins, who nobly fled from a land of despitism to a land of freedim, where they could not only enjoy their own religion, but prevent everybody else from enjoyin his.

As I said before, we are a very clever family.

I was strolling up Regent street the other day, thinking what a clever family I had come of, and looking at the gay shop winders. I've got some new close since you last saw me. I saw them others wouldn't do. They carrid the observer too far back into the dim vister of the past, and I gave 'em to a Orfun Asylum. The close I now wear I bo't of Mr. Moses, in the Commercial Road. They was expressly made, Mr. Moses informed me, for a nobleman, but as they fitted him too muchly, particly the trowsers (which is blue, with large red and white checks), he had said, "Mr. Dear feller, make me some more, only mind—be sure you sell these to some genteel old feller."

I like to saunter thro' Regent street. The shops are pretty, and it does the old man's heart good to see troops of fine healthy girls which one may always see there at certain hours in the afternoon, who don't spile their beauty by devourin cakes and sugar things, as too many of the American and French lasses do. It's a mistake about everybody being out of town, I guess. Regent street is full. I'm here; and, as I said before, I come of a very clever family.

As I was walkin along, amoosin myself by stickin my penknife into the calves of the footmen who stood waitin by the swell-coaches (not one of whom howled with anguish), I was accosted by a man of about thirty-nve Summers, who said, "I have seen that face somewheres afore!"

He was a little shabby in his wearin apparil. His coat was one of those black, shiny garments which you can always tell have been burnished by adversity; but he was very gentlemanly.

"Was it in the Crimea, comrade? Yes, it was. It was at the stormin of Sebastopol, where I had a narrow escape from death that we met!"

I said, "No, I wasn't at Sebastopol. I escaped a fatal wound by not bein there. It was a healthy old fortress," I added.

"It was. But it fell. It came down with a crash."

"And plucky boys they was who brought her down," I added; "and hurrah for 'em!"

The man grasped me warmly by the hand, and said he had been in America, Upper Canada, Africa, Asia Minor, and other towns, and he'd never met a man he liked as much as he did me. "Let us," he added, "let us to the shrine of Bacchus!"—And he dragged me into a public house. I was determined to pay, so I said, "Mr. Bacchus, give this genl'man what he calls for."

We conversed there in a very pleasant manner till my dinner-time arrove, when the agreeble gentleman insisted that I should dine with him. "We'll have a banquet, sir, fit for the gods!"

I told him good plain vittles would soot me. If the gods wanted to have the dispepsy, they was welcome to it.

We had soop and fish, and a hot jint, and growsis, and wines of a rare and costly vintage. We had ices, and we had froots from Greenland's icy mountains and Injy's coral strands; and when the sumptuous reparst was over, the agreeble man said he'd unfortinitly left his pocket-book at home on the marble centertable.

"But, by Jove!" he said, "it was a feast fit for the gods!"

I said, "Oh, never mind," and drew out my puss; tho' I in'ardly wished the gods, as the dinner was fit for 'em, was there to pay for it.

I come of a very clever family.

The agreeble gentleman then said, "Now, I will show you our Club. It dates back to the time of William the Conqueror."

"Did Bill belong to it?" I inquired.

"He did."

"Wall," I said, "if Billy was one of 'em, I need no other endorsement as to its respectfulness, and I'll go with you, my trooper boy!" And we went off arm-in-arm.

On the way the agreeble man told me that the Club was called the Sloshers. He said I would notice that none of 'em appeared in evenin dress. He said it was agin the rools of the club. In fact, if any member appeared there in evenin dress he'd be instantly expelled. "And yit," he added, "there's geneyus there, and lofty emotions, and interleck. You'll be surprised at the quantities of intelleck you'll see there."

We reached the Sloshers in due time, and I must say they was a shaky-looking lot, and the public house where they convened was certainly none of the best.

The Sloshers crowded round me, and said I was welcome. "What a beautiful brestpin you've got," said one of 'em. "Permit me," and he took it out of my neckercher. "Isn't it luvly," he said, parsin it to another. It was given me by my aunt, on my promisin her I'd never swear profanely; and I never have, except on very special occasions. I see that beautiful boosum pin a parsin from one Slosher to another, and I'm reminded of them sad words of the poit, "parsin away! parsin away!" I never saw it no more. Then in comes a athletic femail, who no sooner sees me than she utters a wild yell, and cries:—

"At larst! at larst! My Wilyim, from the seas!"

I said, "Not at all, Marm. Not on any account. I have heard the boatswain pipe to quarters—but a voice in my heart didn't whisper Seu-zan! I've belayed the marlin spikes on the upper jibpoop, but Souzan's eyes wasn't on me, much. Young woman, I am not your Saler boy. Far different."

"Oh yes, you are!" she howled, seizin me round the neck. "Oh, how I've lookt forwards to this meeting!"

"And you'll presently," I said, "have an opportunity of looking backwards to it, because I'm on the pint of leavin this institution."

"Where," I cried, as I struggled in vain to release myself from the eccentric female's claws, "where is the Capting—the man who was into the Crimea, amidst the cannon's thunder? I want him."

He came forward, and cried, "What do I see? Me Sister! me sweet Adulaide! and in teers! Willin!" he screamed, "and you're the serpent as I took to my boosum, and borrowed money of, and went round with, and was cheerful with, are you? You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Somehow my coat was jerked off, the brest pocket of which contained my pocket-book, and it parsed away like the brestpin. Then they sorter quietly hustled me into the street.

It was about 12 o'clock at night when I reached the Greenlion.

"Ha! ha! you sly old rascal, you've been up to larks!" said the lan'lord, larfin loudly, and digging his fist into my ribs.

I said, "Bigsby, if you do that agin, I shall hit you! Much as I respect you and your excellent fam'ly, I shall disfigger your beneverlent countenance for life!"

"What has ruffled your spirits, frend?" said the lan'lord.

"My spirits has been ruffled," I ansered in a bittur voice, "by a viper who was into the Crimea. What good was it," I cried, "for Sebastopol to fall down without enweloping in its rooins that viper?"

I went to bed. I came of a very clever fam'ly.

ARTEMAS WARD.

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PRESENTIMENTS.

There is something strangely fascinating in the discussion of matters which admit of no explanation. Utilitarians would, perhaps, look on it as a waste of breath, or censure it even more as leading to rash conclusions. Many men, as we too often see, insist on making up their mind on everything, and will have a consistent theory for every subject under the sun. The result of this is that they waver backwards and forwards with every new fact that is produced on one side or the other. If they could be content to suspend their judgment till all the facts were known, to accept each new fact as having a certain relation to the whole aspect of the case, and not as settling the whole, they would have to forego the satisfaction of laying down the law, but when they established a law it would be more generally received. It cannot be pleasant to feel that you are always contradicting yourself, that your great enemy of to-day whom you crush with such vehement sarcasm is yourself of yesterday. And though the confession of ignorance or indecision seems humiliating at first, it comes with peculiar grace from those who really endeavor to learn and to form their judgment. A Hallam can say that he has not read some book, when other critics of not half his learning and not a tenth of his ability would never dream of such an avowal.

It is true that rash conclusions are more often formed in regard to subjects which lie partly out of the world, and which we can only know in part, than in regard to those that may be decided. But is this any reason for not discussing them? Or is it a waste of breath to accumulate all we can know, in order to guess at or infer what lies out of the sphere of knowledge? If it be, I am afraid many other kinds of discussion are to be classed with it. Some slight link fails us in many a chain of causes, and till we get this link our chain must needs be imperfect. But we make the best of it. The link may be faulty when it comes, or it may support our reasoning. All we can do is to make the rest as strong as we can, and allow for the possibility of correction.

I have not the slightest wish to form a theory on the subject I have placed at the head of this paper. If I attempted it, I should probably sum up my conclusions in the line which Milton applies to Socrates:—

"To know this only, that he nothing knew."

What can we know for certain about presentiments? We have some evidence that they do exist, and we have proof that a great many people believe in them. But we do not know how far the evidence we have is trustworthy, and we do know that the people who believe in presentiments very seldom act on their belief. When something has been done or left undone, you often hear it said, "Well, now, I had a presentiment that I ought to do or not to do this thing, and the result shows that I ought to have acted on my presentiment." But this is merely negative evidence, and, moreover, it is after the event. It would be of some value if it had been told before. It would be of more value still if the presentiment had been obeyed, and the result had been satisfactory. But if none of these three tests have been applied, or none of them have answered, the value of that presentiment is small indeed.

Thackeray says, "Surely some of the presentiments some people are always having must come true." They can hardly fail to come true pretty often if they are *ex post facto*. If all your natural feelings are interpreted as the secret voice of nature—if on leaving a dear friend or relation you make up your mind that the grief of parting forebodes your never meeting again, your presentiments may sometimes come true, though they were really no presentiments at all. But it is this habit which makes all evidence on these subjects so unsafe and insufficient. All the evidence we have on them has been suggested by the event, and there is often ground to fear that it has been inspired by the event. We hear of all the presentiments that bear fruit, but do we ever (I mean in the cases where people are always having them) hear of those that bear none? Yet if these are not taken into account, and the value of all presentiments diminished by them, the evidence is one-sided. On the whole, therefore, it is best to leave the people who are always having presentiments out of the question, and confine ourselves to the more authenticated instances which may to some extent bear out a theory.

We may safely lay it down as a rule that the essence of a true presentiment is that it shall be spontaneous. It must come at a time when you have no reason to look for it, when you are not under the influence of any fear or anxiety from known causes, when perhaps you have some difficulty in its interpretation. You must not be ill, and think you have a presentiment that you will not recover. You must not be away from home, and have a presentiment that some calamity has happened there. You must not know that a friend is in danger, and have a presentiment of his death. You must not have reason to suspect a man, and have a presentiment that he will cheat you. And why? Because in all these instances there is a simple natural cause for fear or uneasiness. In all matters where there is a natural cause we give more weight to it than to another, which may be the real cause, but is beyond the bounds of probability. If a man who suffers from heart disease is found dead on a roadside or in his bed, we at once attribute his death to his complaint, though it may afterwards appear that he was murdered. But if the man was perfectly healthy, and was known to have an implacable enemy, we should be more apt to think of murder. And so it is with presentiments. If they can be accounted for in any natural way, we must hesitate to receive them. Even where a natural solution covers some of the facts, it does not always cover them all, and very often when we have argued away the main points of the story, there is just so much left that we are forced to say, "Whether the presentiment be genuine or not, this is something that no science can explain." Call them by what name you will—presentiments, coincidences, or anything else—there are many cases which you can settle to a certain point, but no further. Many of these are admitted into the class of presentiments because they are too strange to be explained by natural laws, though they are not really presentiments. As an instance of these, I would take the story of the Jamaica planter who was ordered to England for his health, but was loth to leave the delicacies of the West Indies. At last he took a passage in a brig, but showed great uneasiness about sailing in her, telling a friend that he was convinced he would be thrown overboard. After he had sailed, all the negroes on his estate came one day in a body to this friend, and said, "The brig has been lost; Mr. —— is drowned." They had no reason to give for their impression, but sure enough the brig was not heard of, and everybody concluded that she had been lost. Some time after one of her men was discovered, and he confessed that Mr. —— had been thrown overboard, at the very time when the negroes were seized with the impression that the brig was lost. Mr. —— had been a fierce enemy of the Baptists in Jamaica, and the captain of the brig, though Mr. —— did not know of it, was a Baptist. There was a violent religious controversy between them one day, the captain suddenly appealed to his men, and they threw Mr. —— overboard. Now, at first sight this case seems complete, but there is a serious flaw in it. Mr. —— had been a violent partisan, and knew that he had made deadly enemies. It was quite possible that some of his enemies might be on board the ship he sailed in; if there were many Baptists in Jamaica it was more than probable; and if he had excited them against him to a certain point, it was very likely that they would take vengeance. If he had known that the captain was a Baptist, he would no doubt have chosen another ship. But that an unhealthy man, who did not want to leave Jamaica, and had made deadly enemies, should look forward with fear to a lonely voyage is nothing unnatural, nor does the fact of his fear coming true entitle it to the rank of a presentiment.

This, then, is one of the instances which we must exclude from our list. It is not the less curious, from the circumstance of the impression which seized on the negroes just at the time of their master's death. But there are plenty of other cases to which no such objection can be made; many of them are fully authenticated, and cannot be explained away. Mrs. Crowe's "Night Side of Nature," and a small book called "Communications with the Unseen World" (which I should judge, from internal evidence, to be written by the Rev. J. M. Neale), are brimful of such stories. It is true that in all of them we have to take the writer's word. In all of them the original narrator may have departed a little from the inflexible exactness which should mark such statements. The writer in taking down the account may have imparted to it some slight inaccuracies. And the only means of detecting these slips is cross-examination, which is the one thing denied us. But allowing for all this, the stories are almost marvellous. If we grant that one of them is true, we have enough for our purpose. One is sufficient to show that there is more in heaven and earth than is dreamt of in material philosophy, and to make us think many times before we bound the world by the evidence of our senses.

It would be superfluous to quote any of the stories given by these two authors, except in rare cases where I have anything to allege against them. But it is unfortunate that the record of presentiments should be confined to books which profess to treat that class of subjects alone, and that general history should furnish so few corroborations. Poetry gives us more. Shakespeare's treatment of presentiments is one of the most curious points in the psychology of his plays. There is something on the subject in Schiller's *Wallenstein*, and Wordsworth has devoted to it one of his minor poems. He talks of presentiments as heaven-born instincts, which shun the touch of vulgar sense:—

"The tear whose source I could not guess,
The deep sigh that seemed fatherless."

Some busy foes to good, he says, lurk near them, and taint the health which they infuse; but faith proceeds from them, and bodings unsanctioned by the will, which teach us to beware. He talks of the bosom weight which no philosophy can lift, and says their instruments are—

"A rainbow, a sunbeam
A subtle smell that Spring unbinds,
Dead pause abrupt of midnight winds,
An echo or a dream."

We know full well what are the busy foes to good. One of them is the love of torturing every feeling into a presentiment. Another is the quack who has his nostrum of spiritual manifestations always at hand, and who wavers between occult science and open knavery. Another is the conviction that every one who has had a presentiment, and found it true, is a sort of seer or prophet for all time to come. The man easily persuades himself that he is waited on by mysterious agencies, and he forces himself into presentiments, as the man who has once dreamed forces himself to go on dreaming. The scene in *Wallenstein* is in this respect peculiarly significant. "Wallenstein" was just the man to be impressed by dreams or omens. He was a firm believer in the stars, and "Seni" came to warn him of immediate danger. He had taken a perilous step, had seen his best friends fall away from him, had found that his new friends did not trust him fully. Yet when the "Countess," his sister-in-law, tells him of her dreams and forebodings, he tries to explain them away. He says that her mind was occupied with the subject, and therefore she dreamt about it; that the foreboding was not spontaneous, but produced by her own fears. She asks if he does not believe in such warning voices, and he replies, "Yes, there are such voices; there is no doubt of that. Yet I would hardly call those warning voices which only announce what is inevitable. As the appearance of the sun paints itself on the atmosphere before it rises, so the spirit of great events strides on before them, and to-morrow walks in to-day. I have always had strange musings on what one reads about the death of the Fourth Henry. He felt the ghost of the dagger in his breast long before the murderer Ravaillac armed himself with it. Rest fled from him, the thought seized on him in his Louvre, drove him into the open air; the coronation feast of his consort sounded to him like a funeral; he heard with boding ear the footsteps that sought him through the streets of Paris." "Does the inner boding voice say nothing to you?" asks the Countess. "Nothing," he replies; "be calm." And then the "Countess" tells of another dream, in which she saw "Wallenstein" going before her through a long passage and never-ending halls, doors slamming all the time, till at length a cold hand touched her, and on looking to see whose it was, she found that it was "Wallenstein's," while over them both a red cover seemed to be laid. "That is the red carpet of my room," says "Wallenstein," interrupting her. A little later, and the doors are burst open by the murderers, and "Wallenstein's" body is carried across the stage wrapped in a red carpet.

Here we have the true law about presentiments laid down by a firm believer in them. "Wallenstein" knew that neither he, nor any of his train, could be impartial at such a moment. Anything of the nature of a warning must be suspected as springing from native apprehension. Though he himself was calm at the thought of quitting the Imperial service and joining the Swedes, his followers were full of the regrets and possibilities which a man who has resolved on a great step generally dismisses as idle, but which his friends feel strongly for him, and urge upon him. But the man himself may well feel nervous, and what is easier than to interpret his nervousness as a warning! Many of the presentiments we have in history are tainted by this blemish. In the history of Luther we hear of Melancthon being ill, and having a "presentiment" that he would die; Luther came and prayed at his bedside, and he recovered. Evidently in this case the presentiment was nothing but the natural fear of the sick man; but if this had not yielded to the stronger faith inspired by Luther's prayer, the presentiment would probably have come true. Again, when Luther left his wife on his last journey, she had a presentiment that he would never return. He never did return. Yet how can we tell that her presentiment was not a woman's natural uneasiness at seeing her husband start on a journey, and was interpreted after his death into a presentiment?

Mozart's presentiment of his approaching death was of the same class as Melancthon's, only, from not being properly combated, it came true. He was convinced that some one had given him poison; he said he had the taste of death on his tongue, and that he smelt the grave. There can be little doubt that all this was occasioned by overwork, and an intensely nervous temperament. As soon as the composer's work was taken away from him he began to get better, but he returned to work too soon, and a relapse was the consequence. Compare with this what seems the most genuine case of a presentiment, an event occurring to Czar Paul four or five days before his assassination. He was riding, and he turned suddenly to his Grand Master of the Horse, saying:—"I felt quite suffocated—I could not breathe—I felt as if I was going to die. Won't they strangle me?" The incident was related to the Russian general officer, in whose papers it is recorded, the very same evening by the Grand Master himself. It was no doubt natural that a Czar should expect to be strangled, but why should he have had this feeling of suffocation, and why should it have come to him so few days before he was actually strangled?

The definite nature of this instance places it far above others which were also realized. The story of Luther's wife is paralleled in Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," by the presentiment which occurred to the wife of William the Silent as soon as she saw his assassin. She asked anxiously about the man, and added in an undertone that she had never seen so villanous a countenance. But William did not share her feeling. He made a careless reply, and conversed with his usual cheerfulness. An hour and a half afterwards William was dying in the arms of his wife, and Balthazar Gerard was caught as he ran for the ramparts. The presentiment had come true; but was it a presentiment? William's wife was struck by the "agitated face" of the stranger. His countenance was villanous, or at least highly unprepossessing, for he was "low of stature, meagre, mean-visaged, muddy-complexioned." And, moreover, within the last two years there had been five attempts to assassinate William of Orange. All these facts combined give us the result of natural fear on the subject of assassination, and natural repugnance at the sight of the assassin. What we want to establish a presentiment is something preternatural, an involuntary and unaccountable feeling.

A good instance of this was communicated to me by a near relation:—A young lawyer, who had chambers in the Temple, had a nodding acquaintance with an old gentleman living on the same staircase. The old man was a wealthy old bachelor, and had a place in the country, to which he went for a week every Easter. His servants had charge of the place while he was away—an old married couple who had lived with him for twenty-seven years, and were types of the fine old English domestic. One Easter Tuesday the young lawyer was astonished to find the old gentleman on his Temple staircase, and made some remark about it. The old man asked him into his room, and said he had received a fearful shock. He had gone down as usual to his country place, had been received with intense cordiality, had found his dinner cooked to perfection, and everything as it had been from the beginning. When the cloth was removed his faithful butler put his bottle of port on the table, and made the customary inquiries about master's health, hoped master was not fatigued by the journey, had enjoyed his cutlet, and so on. The old gentleman was left alone, his hand was on the neck of the bottle of port, when it suddenly flashed across his mind:—"Here I am, a lonely old man; no one cares for me; there is no one near to help me if anything should happen to me. What if my old servant and his wife have been cheating and robbing me all this time? What if they want to get rid of me, and have poisoned this bottle of wine?" The idea took hold of him so strongly that he could not touch his port. When the man came in again he said he did not feel well, would have a cup of tea; no, he would have a glass of water and go to bed. In the morning he rang his bell, and no one answered. He got up, found his way downstairs; the house was empty, his two faithful old servants had vanished. And when he came to look further he found that his cellar, which ought to have contained two or three thousand pounds' worth of wine, was empty, and the bottle they had brought him last night *was* poisoned.

I have told the story at length, because it has not appeared in print before, and because it seems to answer all our requirements. The only place in which you can find a flaw is one which, after all, does not affect the whole. It is this:—Did the butler, in putting the wine on the table, betray the slightest discomposure? If he did, there might be good cause for the suspicions of master being aroused. But if master suspected a servant of twenty-seven years' standing, is it not likely that he would have remarked it openly? A look, a tone, a sign of trepidation or uneasiness, would hardly have suggested such a train of reflections. There is also a remarkable accuracy about the train of reflections which leads one to a preternatural cause. Granting that suspicion was aroused, the solution arrived at was neither the easiest nor the most likely. The singular thing is that the master should have yielded so readily to the impression, and that it should afterwards have proved accurate in the most minute details.

Another point in this story is remarkable. It so seldom happens that presentiments of any kind are acted upon, that Wallenstein may well deny them the name of warnings. Yet when, as in this case, they have been acted upon, it is shown that they do not merely predict the inevitable. In the case of Wallenstein, indeed, we see no possibility of escape. But was there none in that of Henry IV. Sometimes a presentiment seems to warn a man of an impending fate, in order to lead him to a better course of life; the death or calamity does not come, but it leads him to life and fortune. Or when something strange or unlikely is about to happen, the man is enabled to avoid it by a warning which points to something probable. There are curious examples of both these rules in the life of William Wilberforce. To take the latter first, he relates that he was once reading on a camp-stool, close to the brink of a river. Something whispered to him that he might be overcome by drowsiness while reading, might fall off the camp-stool, and tumble into the water. Obeying the warning, he moved the camp-stool away. He had scarcely sat on it five minutes longer when it broke suddenly, and he fell flat on the grass as if he had been shot. If this had happened by the river side he must have been drowned. But if anything had whispered to him that the camp-stool might break, it is a question if he would have heeded the suggestion. Again, we find him writing in his diary for 1817:—"Let me put down that I have had of late a greater degree of religious feeling than usual. Is it an omen, as has once or twice shot across my imagination, a hint that my time for being called away draws nigh?" It was not; his life had sixteen years longer to run. But was it not a gain to a man of ardent religious feeling to have it in a greater degree than usual, even though it foreboded nothing? Some men shrink from an access of such feeling, because they think it forebodes death. Others, again refuse to talk of their childhood, because it is "unlucky." But if such feelings forebode death, it is hopeless to escape death by stifling them. If a presentiment warns you of anything, you do not escape it by refusing to listen to the presentiment; on the contrary you make it inevitable.

This, I think, is the moral of the presentiments given us by Shakespeare. In all that he gives us, the warning is neglected and the fate comes. The simplest of them all is "Hamlet's," and it is the strongest proof of Shakespeare's belief in them:—

"Hamlet. Thou would'st not think how ill all's here about my heart; but it is no matter.
"Horatio. Nay, good my lord—
"Hamlet. It is but foolery; but it is a kind of gain giving as would perhaps trouble a woman.
"Horatio. If your mind dislike anything, obey it; I will forestall their repair hither, and say you are not fit.
"Hamlet. Not a whit, we defy augury: there is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow. If it be now 'tis not to come: if it be not to come it will be now; if it be not now yet it will come; the readiness is all."

At first we might think "Hamlet's" feeling was natural. He had detected the king's villany, and he knew his own counterplot would not long be secret. But it is plain that he suspected nothing in the challenge to fence with "Laertes." He never once examined the foils, or measured them, but picked up the first that came to hand, and took the length on trust. Just before, when "Horatio" warned him, he had said, "The interim is mine," and he clearly looked forward to having things his own way till the next news from England. "Desdemona's" presentiment does not bear the same tests. She had no reason to apprehend a violent death, but she had enough to apprehend from "Othello's" anger. He had struck her, and called her the vilest names. To her assurances of innocence he had answered by taunts when they were alone, and by coldness in public. Coming from a man she loved, these unkindnesses would have the utmost effect on a woman, and would throw her into a deep state of depression. "A sort of gain-giving" would naturally trouble her, and exclude every chance of real presentiment.

Undoubtedly the most curious cases in Shakespeare are those of "Romeo" and "Hastings." And what makes them so curious is that any man desirous of overthrowing Shakespeare's belief in presentiments would naturally appeal to them. "Hastings" has just been dwelling on the smoothness and cheerfulness of "Gloster," and inferring from "Gloster's" openness and sincerity that he is offended with no man there, when "Gloster" sends him to execution. "Romeo" has just said:—

"If I may trust the flattering truth of sleep,
My dreams presage some joyful news at hand.
My bosom's lord sits lightly on his throne;
And all this day an unaccustomed spirit
Lifts me above the ground with cheerful thoughts."

The next moment his servant returns with news of "Juliet's" death. From these two cases an opponent of presentiments would argue that Shakespeare was on his side. He evidently believed that an unusually joyous mood was the forerunner of disaster. The Scotch consider that a man in very high spirits is on the brink of a calamity, as the servants in *Guy Mannering* said the gauger was *fey*. Wordsworth says that when our minds have mounted as far as they can in delight, it sometimes chanceth that without any apparent cause they sink equally low in dejection. Shakespeare supports both these theories. Now if we look a little closer into the matter, we shall find that the presentiments which seem to deceive are even more genuine in reality than those which are most simple and straightforward. "Hastings'" presentiment was not the favorable view he took of "Gloster's" mood; though he persuaded himself into thinking that it was. His real presentiments, as we learn afterwards, were unfavorable, but he would not listen to them. He had made up his mind that all must go well, and, in consequence, he neglected every sign that bore against his view, and dwelt too strongly on whatever seemed to support it. Presentiments being involuntary and unaccountable moods of the mind, it is utterly impossible for what you observe in another man's bearing to inspire you with such a feeling. You may distrust him involuntarily, or not be able to account for your distrust; but at the best your feeling is instinctive. And this was not the feeling of Hastings, for he was able to explain his confidence in Gloster. Instead of yielding to impressions, whose source he could not divine, but which were too strong for him, he reasoned himself into other impressions, and found his mistake too late. "Romeo's" presentiment is of another character, but is even stronger. If he had known the truth he had the best reason to be cheerful. By feigning death "Juliet" had freed herself from restraint, and had sent a message to him that he might bear her away. How was the presentiment to know that her message would miscarry, that "Romeo" would hear another account, and act without waiting? Had he but trusted to the presentiment, instead of his own rash judgment, his tragedy would not have had a tragic ending. As it was, the presentiment did all in its power. It warned him of something good, and he refused to believe it. But it was because he refused to believe the good that evil came on him, because he thought himself deceived that he insisted on deceiving himself. You cannot blame your guide for misleading you, if you will not follow his guidance.

Notably enough, none of the characters in Shakespeare do follow that guidance. They did not believe in presentiments as their creator did. After all, the question of obedience to such warnings would seem to be decided by considerations quite apart from their genuineness. In the story I have told the only trial of the old gentleman's faith was a bottle of port, and he made the sacrifice of it. But when a man runs the risk of being ridiculous in the eyes of the world, of seeming a prey to idle fears, of breaking up the Senate till another time when Cæsar's wife shall meet with better dreams, he flinches from the ordeal. And thus, as preachers are always telling, the world is too much for us. We listen to the supernatural voice so long only as the natural voice is silent. To a great extent this is true; but I hope I have shown in this paper that we have some justification. We cannot safely be guided by presentiments till we have the means of knowing when they are genuine. And this we cannot know. But we can do something towards knowing it, and by means of that we may steer our course between the dangers of blind subservience and blind mistrust. We can examine our reasons for any feeling, and when we can find no cause, or shadow of a cause, for joy or sorrow, we may conclude that something unseen moves us. Whether we obey it or not is another question.—*Cornhill Magazine for October.*

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